THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 116

Undated

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1913

No 18

To His Excellency, Andrew Jaekson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and vicinity, respectfully request of your Excellency the removal of THOMAS FORSTER, from the offices of Collector of the customs for the district, and Inspector of the revenue for the port of Presque Isle; for the following, among other reasons:

He has held the offices for a period of over thirty years; being longer than we believe the spirit of our institutions intend that any individual shall act in one public station:

He is arbitrary, overbearing and tyrannical to those under his authority:

He is petulant, and oftentimes highly abusive to persons who call upon him to transact business, in his official capacity:

He is irritable and capricious, and oftentimes influenced in the exercise of discretionary powers, more by momentary whims than any desire to promote the ends of right:

He is the owner of a wharf and store-house, at this place, and has been for several years interested in the Forwarding and Receiving business; which we believe incompatible with his official duties:

He holds the appointment of Superintendant of the public works constructing at this harbor, situated nearly two miles from his office, the duties of which need his constant personal attention during the whole of the season in which the services of the Collector are required. The respective duties of Collector and Superintendant cannot properly and efficiently be attended to by the same person.

He is a strenuous advocate of principles and measures which, if carried into effect, would subvert the order and nature of our government—withdraw the power from the hands of the people, and in a short time destroy even the semblance of a republic: He makes his official power means for propagating those principles, and is inveterate and insulting to any one who ventures to dispute his assertions or argue with him the correctness of his doctrines:

He is unceasing and unlimited in his hostility to the liberal and truly republican measures of your administration, particularly in relation to the Bank of the United States; measures which we believe are absolutely necessary for the stability of our free institutions; which we take pride in sustaining, and which we believe no friend to the liberties of the people can oppose.

At the same time, while we ask of your Excellency the removal of Col. Forster, for the reasons above assigned, we would respectfully recommend the appointment of Major HENRY L. HARVEY, in whose ability to discharge the duties of the office with correctness and fidelity, we have confidence; and in whose attachment to correct liberal principles, we have a sure guaranty that the office will not, in his hands, be subverted to improper purposes, or be made a medium for inculcating or encouraging erroneous doctrines.

Robt Cochran
Thos. L. Hamot
Carson Graham
Wm. S. Wells
Smith Jackson
C. P. Howell
James Graham Jr
A. W. Watson
Shubeim Smith
James Lytle
G. J. Thompson Ball
James Liddell
Philip P. Sloger
Wm. M. Nutt
M. McClasskey
Walter F. Liciens
Robt. Kincaidd
Leander Woodruff
Thos Stephens
Peter Cook
Wm K Kerr

25702

Isaac Moore
Orrd Pinney

Wm G Arbuckle
Wm J Phillips
James Caldwell
Matthew Grier
John G Caldwell
William Graham
C. L. Balcam
John Caldwell
James Jackson
James S. Lemont
Edward Ward
Horace Grant
Stephen M Stafford
Squire Stafford
Samuel Sturgeon

25703

D. Gillaspie
M Carlton
N Holmes
H. Clark
Robert Mitchem
William Wing
Geo Hill
James Clark
John Lantz

Abel J Kelso
James Dunlap
Samuel Dickey
John F Martin
James Haggarty
John McClure

25704

J. R. Brown
Wm Crawley
C. R. Davidson
David Allison
Henry C Warner
Joseph Law
Nathaniel Finch

W. H. Loomis
Clark Putnam
R. A. Loomis
John Wilson
S. B. Milliken
Wm P Baird
H. W. Milliken

Squire Prouty
James M. Calvin
W. J. Bradley
Thos. Mellin
James Bradley
Samuel Brownell
James Graham
S. N. Brown
James Peters
Rev. C. Culver
George Foster
Spencer Brown
John C. Underwood
Henry Speck
Lyman Clarke
Wm Dickson

William Dubel
Major Phillipes
Jeremiah Roberts
Amaziah Phillips
Samuel Brown
Enoch Burwick
Booth Caldwell
Alexander Davidson
Abram Force
Mitton Stone
James Cady
Nelson Lewis
Thomas Stevens
Hiram Johnson
Rock Brown
Hugh L. Graham
Stephen N. Peck
David Mallon
William Allison Jr.
Horace Gladduck

25705

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John R Rouse
R. C. Hathaway
John Judson
Caspar M Rowe
Lewis Brown
Hezekiah Patterson
Wm S Davis
Warren Palmer
David C. Edmunds
Benager Burns
Bachem B Jewell
Atkins Maine
David Adams
Timothy Rea

John Bennett
David Tillinghast
Eli Duncombe
Jah Brown
J H Williams

John White
Hazen Shepard
Davis Sanders
Mary Maynard
Wm Chaffee
Azel Gabe
E. J. Williams

25706

Calvin Moore
A J Holcomb
Joseph Cary
Chas H Duncombe
Noah Smiley
Lucius B Chaffee
Edmund Dickinson

25707

James Haskell
W B Raymond
Jacob Marts
N. Herrick
Hyram Sayles
Enos Snuder
Ezra S Parmelee

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Henry Irwin
A. Ryan
Hiram Johnson
Cornelius Cuyler
C. B. Spencer
L. D. Abbott
G. W. Demond
Robt. Lowry
Eli Bloodgett
Edmd Shard
Linzy Anderson
O. J. Dunn
Mason Randall
Lyman Dwyer
James S Tyler
John Mason
Samuel Fowler
Daniel Fobes
Francis Kay
Jacob Granger
Royal Robeson
Norman L Young
Philetus Youngs
Benj. R Cook
Solsbury
25708

Henry Marley
James Mayer
Robert Mullough
John Wilcox
James Oliver
William Olivee
John Sweeny
Elias Hurlburgar
Ephraim C. Kirkpatrick
William Thatwell
John Kilpatrick
John Hoyer
Thomas Correl
George Hoyer
William Magee
John M Woodside
Daniel Youngs
William P Genesee
25709

Adam Pittenger
Wm May
W. Hall

John Dehaven
Albert Thayer
Cyril Drown
David Zimmerman
Daniel Russell

25710

John Rudd
Justus Moss
Harley Sherman
Daniel Shannell
Wm Terry
Thomas E. Adams
Marion H. Peters
John Morgan

Simon Fleming
Medad Pomroy
Julius Keep
John Pomroy
Samuel S. Preston
Harry Doty
Chas A. Hamilton

25711

Wm Sandy
S. S Sandy
David Hamilton
Edward Webber
Abel M Wheeler
[redacted] Sanders
Zephaniah Gates
Hiram H. Gates
Wm Weber
Jaliph Sandy
Burton Heathfield

Thomas Carr
D S Sandy
Stephen Sandy Jr

25712

18

Memorial add^d to the
Pres^d cont^g charges
ag^t Cr Foster

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Wm T Doty
Andrew Mallary
J. J. Looney
Michael Jackson
Geo Lomeroy
Silas M Cook
Isaac D M Tyler Dist of Pub.
John Patterson
Oliver Emmett

25713

Postmaster Erie Pa

To His Excellency, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and vicinity, respectfully request of your Excellency the removal of THOMAS FORSTER, from the offices of Collector of the customs for the district, and Inspector of the revenue for the port of Presque Isle; for the following, among other reasons:

He has held the offices for a period of over thirty years; being longer than we believe the spirit of our institutions intend that any individual shall act in one public station:

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~~He is petulant, and oftentimes highly abusive to persons who call upon him to transact business, in his official capacity:~~

~~He is irritable, and capricious, and oftentimes influenced in the exercise of discretionary powers, more by momentary whims than any desire to promote the ends of right:~~

He is the owner of a wharf and store-house, at this place, and has been for several years interested in the Forwarding and Receiving business; which we believe incompatible with his official duties:

He holds the appointment of Superintendant of the public works constructing at this harbor, situated nearly two miles from his office, the duties of which need his constant personal attention during the whole of the season in which the services of the Collector are required. The respective duties of Collector and Superintendant cannot properly and efficiently be attended to by the same person.

He is a strenuous advocate of principles and measures which, if carried into effect, would subvert the order and nature of our government—withdraw the power from the hands of the people, and in a short time destroy even the semblance of a republic: He makes his official power means for propagating those principles, and is inveterate and insulting to any one who ventures to dispute his assertions or argue with him the correctness of his doctrines:

He is unceasing and unlimited in his hostility to the liberal and truly republican measures of your administration, particularly in relation to the Bank of the United States; measures which we believe are absolutely necessary for the stability of our free institutions; which we take pride in sustaining, and which we believe no friend to the liberties of the people can oppose.

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(The 3d, 4th and 5th paragraphs above, stricken out because the facts set forth in the above are not known to some of the undersigned personally)

W. S. Tracy
A. D. Moore
Saml. T. Williamson
Daniel Morse
Robt. Brekan
Isaac Root
Horace Powers
Reuben McLain
Abel Tracy
John Culbertson
Jacob Lafeuer
Chas. Money
Charles F. Rockwell
George Skeleran
Andrew Mekum

25714

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(The 3d. 4th & 5th paragraphs above. Stricken out because the facts set forth in them are not known to some of the undersigned personally)

Joseph S Mattson
David Boyd
A Ford
Wm Ford
John McCreight
W B Clemens
Alexander McKinley
Daniel Benedict
Thomas Mckinly
Phillip Gregory

I B Bryant
B F Martin
Peter Ford
Ames C Ford

James D. Robinson
Robt. Robinson
Levi B Watterson

25715

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(the 2d 3d & 4th paragraphs above erased, because the facts set forth are not in the personal knowledge of some of the undersigned).

Robert McCray
Silas Gray
Wm Gray
Josiah Kepler
Eli Gray
Lewis Wells
Jno Fl[illegible] Vandeventer
Richard Lewis
Jesse Heath jr.
Hannah Heath
Samuel Spencer
Wm McCray
Joseph McCray
Samuel Heath
Robert McCray
Fr[illegible] Blakslee
Allen Peace
George McCray
James McCray
Robert McCray
John McCray
Elisha Heath
Samuel McCray
Oliver Lisdow

25716

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R. C. Judson
John "Bay"
Joseph Gray
Matthew Smith
Frederick Lymer
Henry Colt
A. O'Laskin
Isaac M. White
James Courtney
Wilson Smith
Samuel S. Sargeant
"
Henry Callaway
J. Matthesard
"
John A. Dicken
Peter Gilbreath
F. W. Miller
Reuben Sharp
"
Benjamin Harwood

25717.

Hyman Crane
Hosea P. Cook
Hamilton K. Hairman
Ephraim C. Crane
Jane Fish
David Darby
Erastus Curtis
Herrington Eldredge

James Powers
Geo. Reed
H. Williams
B. Willmer
A. B. Canfield
George Cook
James Willard
Thomas Hurst

25718

To His Excellency, Andrew Jaekson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and vicinity, respectfully request of your Excellency the removal of THOMAS FORSTER, from the offices of Collector of the customs for the district, and Inspector of the revenue for the port of Presque Isle; for the following, among other reasons:

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Henry Teller
Alfred Lord
John R. Read
Ira Woodbury
Wm C. Potter
D. Wattridge
Thos Colt Jr
Edward
D D Saunders
John Battles
Samuel Sop
J. St. Odelard

David G. Webber
H. C. Loomis
Eleazar Wadsworth
John H. Brindle
Hasting Case
Selah Walbridge
J. Jackson
Israel Kimball
Moses Pomroy
Luther Lawrence
Seth Keith
Reuben Wanton
Franklin Pomroy
G. L. Moore

25719

John M. Reed
David Salsbury
Nelson Smith
W G Webber
Stiles Brunson
Wm Russell
Hugh J Flanagan
Merrill Halliday

Harvey Mallory
David Peters
B B Durbhum
Joseph Dowd
Manson A Ives
Jesse Devore
Daniel K. Read
Levi Mallory

25720.

Robert Graham
Cyprian C. Webster

L. A. Hull

Joseph Nichols
Rowland Nichols
David W Brown
Carson Johnston
James Johnston
Joseph Johnston
William Johnson
James Johnston Jr

John C. Graham
Lorenzo Jeffords
Frederick Hall
Chauncey Shattuck
Erastus Hewett
Otis Wells

25721

Prince Lilley
John Lilley
Edward Thompson
Jonathan Chase
William Bates
John Rose
Peland Hayes
Daniel Parker
Elab T. Stubbs
Arnold Underhill
Samuel Holmes
Francis Hobbs
Jabez Blakesley

Nathan Cummings
Sylvanus Avery
Flavel Mixer
John Lilley Sayer
Aaron Chase
Lewd Gray
Ezekiel Lewis
John Hoyes
Robert Hyatt
Spencer Holcomb
Benjamin Rowland
Sullivan Rowland Dorn

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE subscribers, citizens of the county of Erie, and members of the Democratick party, are not satisfied with certain proceedings which have lately transpired in the name of the party in relation to the removal of Col. Thomas Forster from the office of Collector, &c. of this Port. In the first place we are not aware there are any sufficient reasons for his removal, and in the second place we are not certain that it is the wish of a majority of our party he should be removed. We are for fair play and wish not to see a man put down without a fair hearing. If there are any complaints against Col. Forster, or if his course is not satisfactory to the party, we should join in praying for his removal, but we wish to be first satisfied of this. Some of us were not for his appointment in the first instance, but since he was appointed, *and with the recommendation of those very men who are now trying to remove him*, we are opposed to his removal without cause, and we are aware of no cause which did not exist in full force at that time. We wish you to suspend the consideration of the matter until you hear from the democracy of the county; if that is against him we have nothing more to say, but as yet no means has been taken to ascertain that point, no petition, to our knowledge, has been circulated, or any publick meeting of the party called for that purpose. At a meeting lately held for the different purpose of appointing a delegate to the Harrisburgh Convention, certain resolutions were passed for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey. We object to these proceedings being considered the voice of the Democrats on these points. No notice was given that such resolutions would be offered, and the party did not come prepared to act. The meeting at all events was small, not exceeding thirty or forty persons. We would further represent, that if it should turn out that the voice of the party is against Col. Forster, it by no means follows that it is in favour of H. L. Harvey as his successor. On this point we speak with confidence, that in case of Col. Forster's removal, Mr. Harvey would not be the choice of the party. There are many others whose claims are better and whom we doubt not would be greatly preferred. We are for justice. We wish Col. Forster to have a fair chance; and if he is to be removed, we wish the party to have a fair opportunity to recommend a successor. We wish the party to be heard, and not to have so important a matter decided by a comparatively small number, who to hide their numerical force act under the semblance of a publick meeting. We believe and know there were some at that meeting who did not approve of the introduction of those resolutions without notice, and do not approve of the resolutions themselves. We are for fair play—let the usual course be pursued; let measures be taken to ascertain the opinion of the democratick party, and we shall be content. Why not petition for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey? The party will then have an opportunity of saying *yea* or *nay*. The reason we believe is that those urging the removal of Col. Forster, fear such an appeal. These considerations are respectfully submitted by your early and still stedfast friends.

Andw Cochran
F R. Miller
Nathan Rowley
Robert McVay
John McVay
Isaac Sowers
Robert McKee &c.
Thomas McVay
Samuel Holliday
David Ellis
David Ellis Jr
Lyman Smith
Wm Holliday
Abel A Lancaster
Joseph McCreary
Charles Smith
Samuel Holliday jr
James McKee Senr
James Bond
W. Ely. Dean
Asa Allen

25723

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE undersigned, citizens of Erie county, respectfully represent, that they have learned with regret, that efforts are now making for the removal of Col. **THOMAS FORSTER**, from the offices of Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue of the United States, at the Port of Presque Isle—That they have heard of no well founded complaints of official misconduct against Col. Forster; but, on the contrary, have always understood, that in the discharge of his official duties, he was always accommodating, prompt, punctual and correct. That as a man, a citizen, and a publick officer, he has ever sustained a high character, and they should regret his removal as entirely uncalled for, as against the publick interest, and in their opinion, against the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Erie county, and others having business through his office. They would further represent, that they believe the present efforts against Col. Forster, arise from mere personal considerations, with which the publick interests have no concern, and from his refusal to nominate Henry L. Harvey to the office of Inspector of the Revenue at this port, which was rendered vacant, during the last summer, by the death of James Maurice. The undersigned would respectfully protest against such reasons operating to the removal of a long tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned have also learned that Henry L. Harvey, (the Editor of the Erie Observer,) is now an applicant for the offices held by Col. Forster, and which he and his friends are attempting to have vacated by his removal. That failing in receiving an appointment at the hands of Col. Forster, (for which they believe Col. Forster had good reasons,) he is now endeavouring to supplant him in the offices held by himself. Against such proceedings the undersigned would respectfully, but most earnestly, protest. Mr. Harvey is comparatively a stranger in this county, and in the opinion of the undersigned possesses slender claims to the offices he is now seeking, claims which are as but a drop in the bucket when compared with those of Col. Forster, who is one of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and who is a tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned believe that no consideration of publick good requires the removal of Col. Forster, but on the contrary, they believe the publick interest would suffer by the change. They therefore respectfully pray that he may be continued, &c.

Peter Burgess
William Hill
John J Loverlund
Isaac Burgess
Isaac Burgess Jr
George Bedningfield
Andrew Wilson
James Kilgan
Robert Bartlett
Nathaniel Dewey
David Henry
John Henry
Matthew Gresham
Thomas Garmin
Henry Remedie

25723

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE subscribers, citizens of the county of Erie, and members of the Democratick party, are not satisfied with certain proceedings which have lately transpired in the name of the party in relation to the removal of Col. Thomas Forster from the office of Collector, &c. of this Port. In the first place we are not aware there are any sufficient reasons for his removal, and in the second place we are not certain that it is the wish of a majority of our party he should be removed. We are for fair play and wish not to see a man put down without a fair hearing. If there are any complaints against Col. Forster, or if his course is not satisfactory to the party, we should join in praying for his removal, but we wish to be first satisfied of this. Some of us were not for his appointment in the first instance, but since he was appointed, *and with the recommendation of those very men who are now trying to remove him*, we are opposed to his removal without cause, and we are aware of no cause which did not exist in full force at that time. We wish you to suspend the consideration of the matter until you hear from the democracy of the county; if that is against him we have nothing more to say, but as yet no means has been taken to ascertain that point, no petition, to our knowledge, has been circulated, or any publick meeting of the party called for that purpose. At a meeting lately held for the different purpose of appointing a delegate to the Harrisburgh Convention, certain resolutions were passed for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey. We object to these proceedings being considered the voice of the Democrats on these points. No notice was given that such resolutions would be offered, and the party did not come prepared to act. The meeting at all events was small, not exceeding thirty or forty persons. We would further represent, that if it should turn out that the voice of the party is against Col. Forster, it by no means follows that it is in favour of H. L. Harvey as his successor. On this point we speak with confidence, that in case of Col. Forster's removal, Mr. Harvey would not be the choice of the party. There are many others whose claims are better and whom we doubt not would be greatly preferred. We are for justice. We wish Col. Forster to have a fair chance; and if he is to be removed, we wish the party to have a fair opportunity to recommend a successor. We wish the party to be heard, and not to have so important a matter decided by a comparatively small number, who to hide their numerical force act under the semblance of a publick meeting. We believe and know there were some at that meeting who did not approve of the introduction of those resolutions without notice, and do not approve of the resolutions themselves. We are for fair play—let the usual course be pursued; let measures be taken to ascertain the opinion of the democratick party, and we shall be content. Why not petition for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey? The party will then have an opportunity of saying *yea* or *nay*. The reason we believe is that those urging the removal of Col. Forster, fear such an appeal. These considerations are respectfully submitted by your early and still stedfast friends.

And'w Cochran
F. R. Miller
Nathan Rowley
Robert McVay

John McVay
Isaac Sowers
Robert McKee &c.
Thomas McKee
Samuel Holliday

David Ellis
David Ellis Jr.
Lyman Smith
Wm Holliday
Abel H. Brewster
Joseph McCreary
Charles S. Smith

Samuel Holliday Jr.
James McSmith
James Bond

W. Dely. Dean
Asa Allen

25 723

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE undersigned, citizens of Erie county, respectfully represent, that they have learned with regret, that efforts are now making for the removal of Col. THOMAS FORSTER, from the offices of Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue of the United States, at the Port of Presque Isle—That they have heard of no well founded complaints of official misconduct against Col. Forster; but, on the contrary, have always understood, that in the discharge of his official duties, he was always accommodating, prompt, punctual and correct. That as a man, a citizen, and a publick officer, he has ever sustained a high character, and they should regret his removal as entirely uncalled for, as against the publick interest, and in their opinion, against the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Erie county, and others having business through his office. They would further represent, that they believe the present efforts against Col. Forster, arise from mere personal considerations, with which the publick interests have no concern, and from his refusal to nominate Henry L. Harvey to the office of Inspector of the Revenue at this port, which was rendered vacant, during the last summer, by the death of James Maurice. The undersigned would respectfully protest against such reasons operating to the removal of a long tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned have also learned that Henry L. Harvey, (the Editor of the Erie Observer,) is now an applicant for the offices held by Col. Forster, and which he and his friends are attempting to have vacated by his removal. That failing in receiving an appointment at the hands of Col. Forster, (for which they believe Col. Forster had good reasons,) he is now endeavouring to supplant him in the offices held by himself. Against such proceedings the undersigned would respectfully, but most earnestly, protest. Mr. Harvey is comparatively a stranger in this county, and in the opinion of the undersigned possesses slender claims to the offices he is now seeking, claims which are as but a drop in the bucket when compared with those of Col. Forster, who is one of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and who is a tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned believe that no consideration of publick good requires the removal of Col. Forster, but on the contrary, they believe the publick interest would suffer by the change. They therefore respectfully pray that he may be continued, &c.

Peter Burdgess
William Hill
John J Loveland
Isaac Burgess
Isaac Burgess Jun
George Bedlingfield
Andrew Wilby
James Kilgan
Robert Barclett
Nathaniel Dewey
David Denny
John Denny
Matthew Gresham
Thomas Garner
Georgemedia

25723

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R. R. Vincent	Wm. Benson	
John Wood	Wm. Anderson	
Levi Strong	Dan'l. Vincent	
Andrew Lytle	Charles I. Pollock	
Richard Sturgiss	Rob't. A. Pollock	
James A. Pollock	Wm. Smith	
Amos Judson	Wm. Vincent	
Jno. King	Hugh Hamilton	
	Caesar Graham	

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Robert Sterrett — Norton Holmes
William Jones — Richard Bailey
Reuben Cooley — George Reed
William Humphrey — Jno. H. McCreary
Cardiff Taggart — Alexander Finley
Wm McClelland — Joseph Johnson
Alex. Taggart — Robt. Dill Rooney
Hance Dickson
William Taggart
Cordiff Taggart Jun.
John McCreary
Samuel McCreary
Peter Lundar
Andrew Caughey Jr.
Josiah Foster
John Holmes

20728

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James M. Sterrett
Wm R. Rainey
Thos. Bailey Jr.
James Kirkland
J. B. Loughran
Simeon Mix
Jonas Harrison
Moses Barnes Jr.
John Grun
Theodore Holmes
Orange Stafford
James McLaughlin
James Moon
David Church

25726

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Wm Johns
Eli Wood
Abraham Eastaugh
Robert Davison
Johnston Laird
Matthew R. Barr
David Kennedy
Thams Stewart
John Allen
Tho. P. Forres
R. Kirtland
A. Miller
Chas Thomas
Seth Sarney

25727

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Chauncey Dunn
W. W. Wiles
William Thompson
Sam'l S. Thompson
Chas. F. Thompson
Abraham Cuerdon
William Carroll
David Cooke
Ale. Cooke
Jas. Clark
Sanford Bates
Adam Hirshbeck

Wm. M. Watts
John Cooke
Samuel Green
Wm. A. Sloan
Hugh Wilson
James Kerr
Robert Mulvin
Levi Barnes
Alvah Ames
William H. Thompson
Isaac Mason
John Newland
John Armstrong
John Wilson

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Wm. Nicholson	John Shibach	Moses Barnett
John L. Rogers	Matthew Lytle	Thomas Robison
Alex Nicholson	John Nicholson	Richd. Barnett
John Sill	Henry Allen	[illegible]
L. Rogers	Joseph Lyon	
Uzzel Randall	Jonathan Crain	Enoch Hastings
John L. Swan	Henry Malick	Curtiz Waidler
Richard Swan	David Love	[illegible]
William E. White	Jacob Wise	Henry Myers
John Mourison	John Hershey	[illegible]
John unit. Rose	Jacob Miller	John [illegible]
Isaac Wittse	John Lorey	Philip Rubl
Samuel Figuther	Michael Rohrer	Jacob Rubl
John Lyon		
Nathan Brown		

25729

Isaac Kauffman
Andrew Winkle
Bongeman Brubeker
Daniel Fisher Sen
Adam Fidler
John Mohler
George Deighton
George Mayer
Daniel Wheaton
James Williams
John Brindle
John McKee
Hiram Bailey
John Shenk
William Dougherty
Solomon Baldwin
Henry Miller
James Caldwell
Stephen Smith
Isaac Smith
Thom. Boe
Edward Fiddler
Michael Swank
John Seaman

Jacob Fuel
Wm Shaul
Jacob Bowman
Matthias Brindle
Andrew Caughey
Orrin Bailey
Isaac Ehelmans
Wm Bruce
Jonas Palmer
Jacob Lambocker
Gilbert Travis
Wm McCreary
Jacob Givens
David Williams
Thos McKee Jr
David Durrden
Otis Edwards
John Wood
George Wood
Thos Dougherty
John Stone
John Brainard

Sr Hartt
Mason Hartt
Henry Brainard
David Brainard
James Stewart
Malcomb Stewart

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Esq. Wells
R. Norton
Samuel Gilman
Nelson Cadge
Silas Hulse

William A. Randall
B. Lamson
Hiram Drury
Austin S. Fowler
Asa S. Rowe

Esq. Wrap
Daniel A. Clark
Geo. Hubbard
Thos M. Cornell
Silas M. Shuler
Alfred Sting
Jeremiah Davis

Esq. Harrington
Geo. H. Shaw
William Phelps
Robert Clark
Samuel Hopkins

Stephen Tuttle
Eli -- Blodgett
Rodney Smith
Benjamin Pickett
Edmund Pickett
Lemuel Woodworth
Timothy Bissell
John K Ward
Silas Wilson
James Anderson
John Holliday
Wm Farnum
Benjamin Hager
Thomas Tinney
James Porter
Joseph Hewit
James Dixon
Lysander Foster
I. M. Miller
M. L. Todd
R. N. Flynt
Henry Thornburn
Henry Lewis
Samuel Main

Selah Pickett
Wm Sallis
John Stevens
Austin H Ludwig
Thos Moore
A. S. Wilson
Lewis Drury
John Palmer
Matthias Brindle
Chester Smith
Joseph Hildreth
James Phillips
I. R. Perrigo
Samuel Roff
Miles S Odell
Alvan Crapo
Robert Fitzwater
Benjamin Brownell
Otis Waite
Harry Dixon
Lovenkeen Brownell
Matthew Cross
Asa Anderson
Alonzo Badger
Peter Boston
Jerathmell Bowdon

Memorial signed
by sundry individuals
opposed to the removal
of the Capitol.

Solomon Taylor
Isaac K Smith
J. L. Stewart
Israel Silverthorn
" Robert Blair
John W Blair

25738

J Stewart
Robt Porter
James Blair
Samuel Jackson
Austin Daggett

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Henry Bower
P. K. Rockwell
Saml Magill
John Vincent
George L. Wood
George Southwick
W. A. Brown
Robert Brown
Wesley Arbuckle
Wm. M. Arbuckle
Jno. M. Creary
Adam Thielly
James Hughes
George Kellogg
Frederick Fickenger
2573 4
A. A. 2573 4

Alexander Hughes
Thomas Hughes
Thos. Dillon
James P. White
M. Craig
Wm. Fleming
Wm. Ramsdell
P. W. Brewster
John A. Tracy
Thos. Smith
Thos. G. Colt
S. G. Brown
Myron Goodman
Josiah Kellogg
Aaron Kellogg
Silas A. Hadley

Saml. Hays
Geo. H. Kellogg
H. M. Reed
O. Spafford
James Smith
S. D. King
Justus Austin
Timothy J. Newton
C. F. Perkins
Benj. Henderson
James Innis
Thos. Dunn
J. Spencer (Sworn)
D. Tu Crawley
Jeremiah Cant

Nathl Little
Homer Hays
J. Wilkins
John Fregan
Wm. Brown
Jenks. Day
Jairus Ives
John Evans Jr
Albert Whitney
John Baron
H. or W. Miles
Samuel Chambers
Laurum Morgan
John Malick
Wm. Caldwell

George Selden
Geo. A. Elliot
Jefferson Gillett
Jeremiah Burford
Robert Evans
Robert Morrison
Royal Freeman
Wareham Jaggars
Jas. Love
Stephen Skinner
Moses Kinnie
[redacted]
Nathaniel Crowley
John Byrd
Joseph Charles

Dept. Fitzpatrick
Nelson Caldwell
James Fegan
Benj. Fleming
George Brown
Wm. Wells
Anson Jewett

Richd. Clement
John E. Nicholson
Abijah Foot
Michael Riblett
John Thenton
Joseph Pennel
Jeremiah Adams
Christian Ebersole
Benj. Thorp
John Brown
Jacob Bringolf
Isaiah Olds
John Bonn
Thomas J. Fargo
John Tickner
William Hall
Joseph Sh
Samuel A
Frances

David Young
James Caldwell
James Thompson
John Morehead
Isaac Marvin
Thomas A. West.
Wm. H. Johnson
Silas Wright
Shubael Weichell
Barnum Post
Josiah Parker
Daniel Murray
Abraham Wagner

Jacob Lampson
Titus Shellis
John Lee
John Riddell
Asahel G. Hillock
James D. Caldwell
Robert Vinny
Thos. Brookhead Jr
Geo. Lawyer
Asa Colt

25735

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE subscribers, citizens of the county of Erie, and members of the Democratick party, are not satisfied with certain proceedings which have lately transpired in the name of the party in relation to the removal of Col. Thomas Forster from the office of Collector, &c. of this Port. In the first place we are not aware there are any sufficient reasons for his removal, and in the second place we are not certain that it is the wish of a majority of our party he should be removed. We are for fair play and wish not to see a man put down without a fair hearing. If there are any complaints against Col. Forster, or if his course is not satisfactory to the party, we should join in praying for his removal, but we wish to be first satisfied of this. Some of us were not for his appointment in the first instance, but since he was appointed, *and with the recommendation of those very men who are now trying to remove him*, we are opposed to his removal without cause, and we are aware of no cause which did not exist in full force at that time. We wish you to suspend the consideration of the matter until you hear from the democracy of the county; if that is against him we have nothing more to say, but as yet no means has been taken to ascertain that point, no petition, to our knowledge, has been circulated, or any publick meeting of the party called for that purpose. At a meeting lately held for the different purpose of appointing a delegate to the Harrisburgh Convention, certain resolutions were passed for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey. We object to these proceedings being considered the voice of the Democrats on these points. No notice was given that such resolutions would be offered, and the party did not come prepared to act. The meeting at all events was small, not exceeding thirty or forty persons. We would further represent, that if it should turn out that the voice of the party is against Col. Forster, it by no means follows that it is in favour of H. L. Harvey as his successor. On this point we speak with confidence, that in case of Col. Forster's removal, Mr. Harvey would not be the choice of the party. There are many others whose claims are better and whom we doubt not would be greatly preferred. We are for justice. We wish Col. Forster to have a fair chance; and if he is to be removed, we wish the party to have a fair opportunity to recommend a successor. We wish the party to be heard, and not to have so important a matter decided by a comparatively small number, who to hide their numerical force act under the semblance of a publick meeting. We believe and know there were some at that meeting who did not approve of the introduction of those resolutions without notice, and do not approve of the resolutions themselves. We are for fair play—let the usual course be pursued; let measures be taken to ascertain the opinion of the democratick party, and we shall be content. Why not petition for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey? The party will then have an opportunity of saying *yea* or *nay*. The reason we believe is that those urging the removal of Col. Forster, fear such an appeal. These considerations are respectfully submitted by your early and still stedfast friends.

John Halston
Rufus S. Reed
Daniel Webster
James Laughlin
Joseph Henderson
Gilbert Sherwood
D. W. Tibbals
Patrick Clark
Silas Cahoon
Ira W. Hart
Rudy Shank

James S. Clark
A. Beebe
John Dickson
W. W. Wells
Robt S. Hunter
Lyman Sage
Chas W. Reed
John Zimmerly

Zabor Beebe
Thos Stewart
Wm. Himrod
John Wing
Morton Strong

25736

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THE subscribers, citizens of the county of Erie, and members of the Democratick party, are not satisfied with certain proceedings which have lately transpired in the name of the party, in relation to the removal of Col. Thomas Forster from the office of Collector, &c. of this Port. In the first place we are not aware there are any sufficient reasons for his removal, and in the second place we are not certain that it is the wish of a majority of our party he should be removed. We are for fair play and wish not to see a man put down without a fair hearing. If there are any complaints against Col. Forster, or if his course is not satisfactory to the party, we should join in praying for his removal, but we wish to be first satisfied of this. Some of us were not for his appointment in the first instance, but since he was appointed, *and with the recommendation of those very men who are now trying to remove him*, we are opposed to his removal without cause, and we are aware of no cause which did not exist in full force at that time. We wish you to suspend the consideration of the matter until you hear from the democracy of the county; if that is against him we have nothing more to say, but as yet no means has been taken to ascertain that point, no petition, to our knowledge, has been circulated, or any publick meeting of the party called for that purpose. At a meeting lately held for the different purpose of appointing a delegate to the Harrisburgh Convention, certain resolutions were passed for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey. We object to these proceedings being considered the voice of the Democrats on these points. No notice was given that such resolutions would be offered, and the party did not come prepared to act. The meeting at all events was small, not exceeding thirty or forty persons. We would further represent, that if it should turn out that the voice of the party is against Col. Forster, it by no means follows that it is in favour of H. L. Harvey as his successor. On this point we speak with confidence that in case of Col. Forster's removal, Mr. Harvey would not be the choice of the party. There are many others whose claims are better and whom we doubt not would be greatly preferred. We are for justice. We wish Col. Forster to have a fair chance; and if he is to be removed, we wish the party to have a fair opportunity to recommend a successor. We wish the party to be heard, and not to have so important a matter decided by a comparatively small number, who to hide their numerical force act under the semblance of a publick meeting. We believe and know there were some at that meeting who did not approve of the introduction of those resolutions without notice, and do not approve of the resolutions themselves. We are for fair play—let the usual course be pursued; let measures be taken to ascertain the opinion of the democratick party, and we shall be content. Why not petition for the removal of Col. Forster and the appointment of H. L. Harvey? The party will then have an opportunity of saying *yea* or *nay*. The reason we believe is that those urging the removal of Col. Forster, fear such an appeal. These considerations are respectfully submitted by your early and still stedfast friends.

Andw. Elliott
John Riel
Chas. Jas. Forster
Thos. Rees.
Jno. A. Sorry
Wm. Cummins
Lyres D. Sorry
O. S. Thompson
James Stetson
Edward Thompson
John Ward
Archd. Cope
Thos. O. Fuller
Henry Steers
Edwd. Thompson
Levi Fuller
Lewis Thompson
Jesse Starkson
Eleazer Clark
Jno. Hutchins
Freman C. Watson
John Tabor
Wm. Preble

25737

John Backer
Jesse O Backer
Wm J Thompson

Zebina Wright
J B Flagg
Wm Wilson
James B Wilson
Joseph Luse
James Clark
Abraham Bringaff
John Bringaff
Wm J Chambers
David Chambers

John Walker
Oliver Alford
[illegible] Bringaff
Ira Sherwin
Joseph Cass
Walter Greenwood

Levi Jackson
Benj Chambers
Fr Cooper
Jas Hampson
Robt Hampson
Augustus [illegible]
Davies Orton

George Zinn
John McDonnell
Stewart Chambers
Andrew Lee
Thomas Greenwood

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE undersigned, citizens of Erie county, respectfully represent, that they have learned with regret, that efforts are now making for the removal of Col. **THOMAS FORSTER**, from the offices of Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue of the United States, at the Port of Presque Isle—That they have heard of no well founded complaints of official misconduct against Col. Forster; but, on the contrary, have always understood, that in the discharge of his official duties, he was always accommodating, prompt, punctual and correct. That as a man, a citizen, and a publick officer, he has ever sustained a high character, and they should regret his removal as entirely uncalled for, as against the publick interest, and in their opinion, against the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Erie county, and others having business through his office. They would further represent, that they believe the present efforts against Col. Forster, arise from mere personal considerations, with which the publick interests have no concern, and from his refusal to nominate Henry L. Harvey to the office of Inspector of the Revenue at this port, which was rendered vacant, during the last summer, by the death of James Maurice. The undersigned would respectfully protest against such reasons operating to the removal of a long tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned have also learned that Henry L. Harvey, (the Editor of the Erie Observer,) is now an applicant for the offices held by Col. Forster, and which he and his friends are attempting to have vacated by his removal. That failing in receiving an appointment at the hands of Col. Forster, (for which they believe Col. Forster had good reasons,) he is now endeavouring to supplant him in the offices held by himself. Against such proceedings the undersigned would respectfully, but most earnestly, protest. Mr. Harvey is comparatively a stranger in this county, and in the opinion of the undersigned possesses slender claims to the offices he is now seeking, claims which are as but a drop in the bucket when compared with those of Col. Forster, who is one of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and who is a tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned believe that no consideration of publick good requires the removal of Col. Forster, but on the contrary, they believe the publick interest would suffer by the change. They therefore respectfully pray that he may be continued, &c.

Levi Bell
Silas Walker
Erastus Curtis
[redacted]
[redacted]
Strong Cohoon
David Cohoon
Ebenezer Sewall
Sidney Sewall
Luther Stone
Daniel M Jordan
Philip Porter
Thomas Porter
John Cadwell
Tho Porter
Stephen Austin
John Mills
Justus Austin

Myron Backus
Stephen Backus

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Stephen Tallmadge
John Crosier
James G. Tallmadge
Adam Crosier
Charles De Mory
William Crosier
Albert Dennis
Benjamin Grant
Nathan Skinner
Innes Dubany
Gland. Bay
Moses De Mory
Joel Skinner
John Sybrandt
L. H. Bulle
Lyman Blair
B. F. Riley
Stephen Blair
Royal Ray
Wm. L. Grant
Timothy Grant
John Giddings
Huron Grant
Louis Bellair
James Thurwood

Oliver Dunn
Joshua Hallock
Thomas Dunn
Lewis Tallmadge
Solomon B. Knapp
F. P. Flower
Wm. T. Sink
James Jarvis
Pardon Bliss
Noble C. Giddings
Harry Dunn
Robert Dunn Jr.
Thomas Dunn Jr.
Horace Flower
Amasa Stafford
Jabez Stafford
Charles Hoyt
Stephen Olmsted
Walter Hoyt
Thos. Dunn 2d
Salomon Browne
Reid L. Barnum
George W. Tallmadge
Flower F. Tower

25740

Washington Collom	John Dennis
Rufus Eastman	Benjamin Collom
David Corney	Jesse Collom
" Hiram Eastman	Amel Crouch
Thomas Harrison	Samuel Stafford
Wm " Wiswell	Aaron Alderson
Moses Gleeten	Wm Russell Sumr
Ormintus Revis	John Armstrong
Wm Sterrett	Marvin Florer
Jehial Swetland	Samuel Stitt
Hazely Bartlet	Lemuel Stanclift
Jerial Giddings	Collins B Daniels
Oliver Dennison	D. Stevens Jr
	Robert F. Adams
	John Dunn

25741

77.

2/109

ANDREW

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

THE undersigned, citizens of Erie county, respectfully represent, that they have learned with regret, that efforts are now making for the removal of Col. THOMAS FORSTER, from the offices of Collector of the Customs and Inspector of the Revenue of the United States, at the Port of Presque Isle—That they have heard of no well founded complaints of official misconduct against Col. Forster; but, on the contrary, have always understood, that in the discharge of his official duties, he was always accommodating, prompt, punctual and correct. That as a man, a citizen, and a publick officer, he has ever sustained a high character, and they should regret his removal as entirely uncalled for, as against the publick interest, and in their opinion, against the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Erie county, and others having business through his office. They would further represent, that they believe the present efforts against Col. Forster, arise from mere personal considerations, with which the publick interests have no concern, and from his refusal to nominate Henry L. Harvey to the office of Inspector of the Revenue at this port, which was rendered vacant, during the last summer, by the death of James Maurice. The undersigned would respectfully protest against such reasons operating to the removal of a long tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned have also learned that Henry L. Harvey, (the Editor of the Erie Observer,) is now an applicant for the offices held by Col. Forster, and which he and his friends are attempting to have vacated by his removal. That failing in receiving an appointment at the hands of Col. Forster, (for which they believe Col. Forster had good reasons,) he is now endeavouring to supplant him in the offices held by himself. Against such proceedings the undersigned would respectfully, but most earnestly, protest. Mr. Harvey is comparatively a stranger in this county, and in the opinion of the undersigned possesses slender claims to the offices he is now seeking, claims which are as but a drop in the bucket when compared with those of Col. Forster, who is one of the oldest and most respectable citizens, and who is a tried and faithful publick officer. The undersigned believe that no consideration of publick good requires the removal of Col. Forster, but on the contrary, they believe the publick interest would suffer by the change. They therefore respectfully pray that he may be continued, &c.

Andrew Jackson

Thomas	P Gowdy	1	
Thomas	Caldwell	2	
Wm	Dunn	3	
John	Jennings	4	
Joseph	H. Bigger	5	
David	Seybert	6	
Henry	Watson	7	
Clemens	Busek	8	
Conrad	Brown Jr.	9	
Joshua	Gaither	10	
David	Mills	11	
Asa	Willis	12	
Henry	Hammon	13	
Thomas	Robinson	14	
John	Hubbard	15	
	Brock, Grant & Co	16	

	Wm Thaw Jun
	John Tod
	Charles Dick
	Daniel Baker & Co
	Charles Ferguson
	Thomas Fenton
	Richd Clough
	James Duncan junr
	Vincent Dunn
	Benjamin Leggett
	Robert Love
	John Evans

25742

Alexander McClellan
Jno Hill
George Hope
James Evans
Daniel Wise

Ira Glazier
Fritz Peerbo
Samuel Curry
John A. Caldwell
Thos Wilson
Chas Reed
Chas Hinton
Samuel Hinton

25743

42

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Charles Campbell
Jas. M. Stewart
Jacob Zahn
J. M'Kinstry
J. J. Nelson.
Thos. Mehaffey
E. Babbitt
S. D. Shannon
James Gray
Timothy Clark
David Crosier
John Wilcox
Alexander Robinson
Benjamin Plers
Adam Smith
William Kelley
John Roberts
Esra Whiting
Jas. Fagan
Horace Wadsworth

John C Smith
Thos Bunnell
George Davison
Thomas Cooke
Jeremiah Hanley
Peter Hauson
A R Copper Linn
Thomas Shell
Chandler B Shelock
Jesse R Prindle
John Dunn

Simon Lent
Willard Miller
David Wallace
John Russell
Benj. B. Whitley
John Cook
John W Ryan
Joseph Johnston
Norton Sewell
Andrew Nicholson
Wm W Ward
E. S. Chase
Gideon H Thayer
John K Caldwell
J W Winchell
James Chambers
Wm Gardner

25745

51

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George W Barrett
Joel Cobb
Wm H Miller
John Wells
Thomas Benton
Jones Parker
Jacob Sommer
Josiah Nichols
John Nelson
David McCreary
Nathan Upham

Thomas Dickson
John Moore Jun.
Smith Conklin
John Phoenix

Thomas H Lee

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James Barr
E. G. Bennett
James McJacks
Wm M Norris
Thos Hughes, Senr
H Cathcart
John McCain
Daniel Kennedy
David B Lurgt
George McMurry
Wm Wright
James Brown
John Jansen
Robert Kennedy
John Dunn
Stephan Moore
James Deane
Levi L Dunn
J. McFarren
D. McClelland
Thomas Sylvester
Eli Hays
George D Watkins
Daniel McDowell
Joseph Musser
David Brown
George Thurston
E. B. Chamberlain
Alexander Mehaffey
Thomas Phillowin
J. H. Drake.
Peter Dillon
David Edwards
Wm M. Mallard
James Williams
James Hughes
John Moore
B Diffenderfer
Jos Moorhead
David Caldwell Jr
John Lee

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James Crane
Lewis Davis
Rufus B Wells
Phillip Yager
Joseph Grammer
John Crosbery
Thomas Kilpatrick
Franklin Lyon
Japheth D Morton
William Justin
Lynds Lord
Daniel L Bowers
Charles Pollock

Alexander Abbel
Joseph Orr
Wm E Marvin
Hugh Taylor
James Croskey
H Jr Crane
J M'Cullough
Henry H Crane
Ro. M'Clelland

22 .25748

the little remnants that was intended for
by dear little Rachel & Sarah, 5 July dear
ones offspring, is saved-or to the Livestock
blankets & little trimmings they can be
replaced- but my dear economy how
upon all hands must be used, and
if you are not mistaken or to the
amount of our cotton, if you make
twenty bales of 500 each & the price
keeps up, I trust I will be able to pay
Hill for the land, meet my other en-
=gagements & rebuild my house- but
you must to do me,
Stock sold, and the blood Stock well
attended, a good crop next year if
a good season, planting so much cotton
as the hands can in good order
attended & pushed out- If my two year old
Studs should turn out to be runners
& the two year old fully they can be
well sold- if they should & Dickwood & Cowd
took & town a little this winter
for a short distance to see whether
they have good heels or not as I shall
also them one quarter of a mile or half
hundred yards it would be of service
to them- Mayor Donelson is sending by

25749

Mr Rood a fine blooded horse full
brother to Burgess, I will put two
or three mares to him next Spring
the balance to Allegeny - Balance
of Debt on Bottom, either on bad order
the rest on high credit, She was third
two distanced - She was off her feeds, She
had no breath, I am told, from She won
here until She run of Baltimore
was spurred the whole four mile then
proves her bottom - What shes doing
done with they follies - and what is this
promise.

To meet my engagements I will
be necessary for you to enforce me
the prompt amount of cotton you
have for market, in due time
so that I may make provision here
and authorise you to draw upon
me for what may be due till after
applying what amount of proceeds
of Cotton arrives after paying all
expence of the farm & House, to his
Debt. My dear is still with you, give my
kind salutations to her & the little ones
with a kiss - and of Emely & the children
are still there present me affectionately
to them and all the connection - Major Dade
is dead

25750

+ Mr Earle unite with me in kind love
: to you all- Joy to Emely the
Inga + Mr Earle has just returned
from Miss Harriett Watsons Marriage
to Mr Horner.

Iam yours affectionately

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jnr -

P.S. do write me often - A. J.

can you make any arrangement
to stand my Colt on next Spring
his blood certainly would with his
appearance grace Jean Lewis
I would not stand him lower
than $20, in 25 out of the season
in Cotton part, of the money
Price - A. J

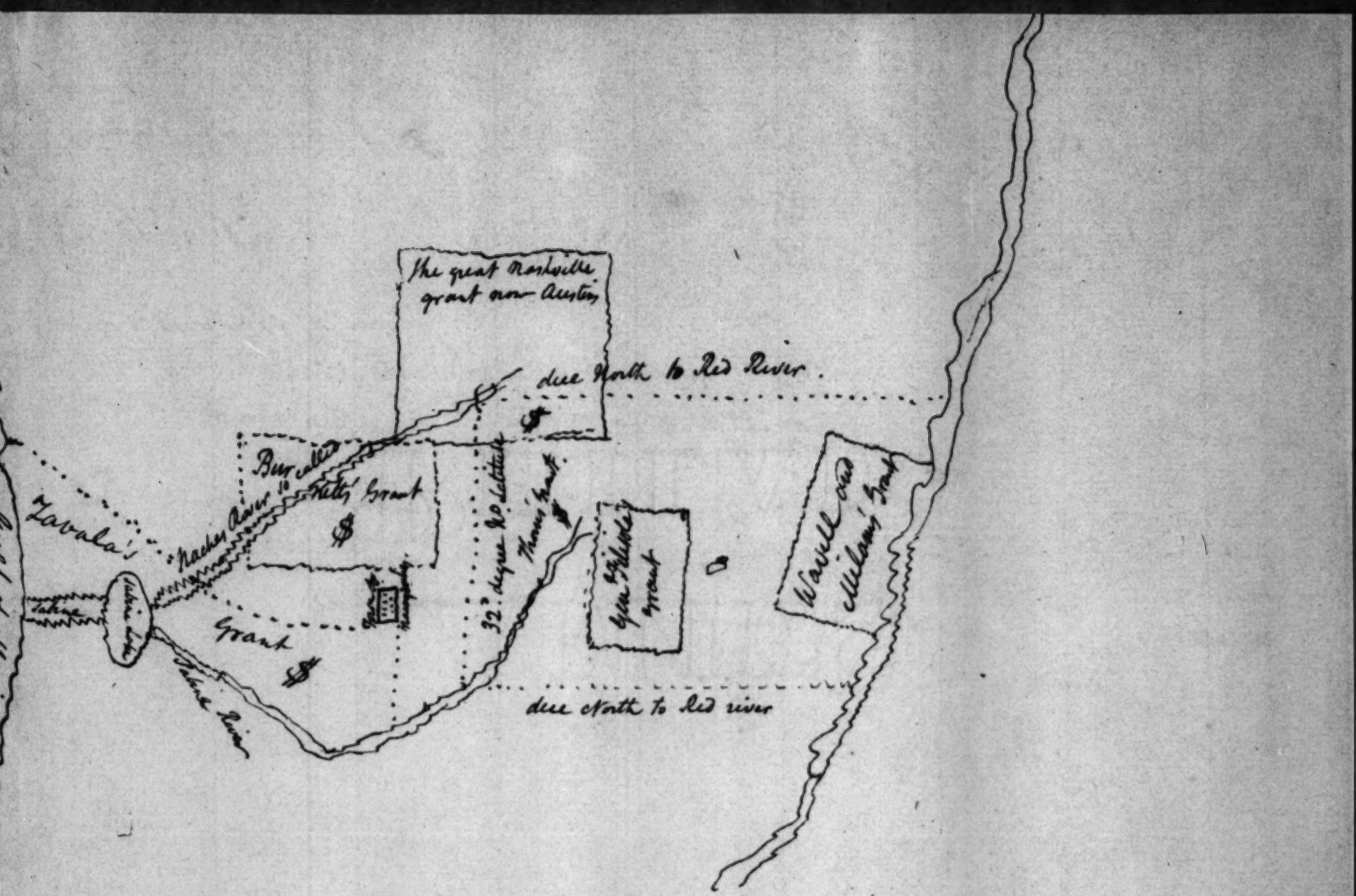
A Jackson jnr Esqr

Hermitage

Tennessee

To the Selectmen
on my Precinct
Jules A. Mitchell

Mr. Blanchard
Pres. Agricultural
Hall,
Lincoln City.



By this you perceive that if the Western branch of the Sabine (or Nades) is adopted as the line of boundary the United States will include the greater part of Gov. Zavala's grant — the same of Burnett's — part of the great Nashville Grant — the whole of Thorn's — all of Gen. Filisola's — all of Milam & Wavell's — the Land lying between Filisola, Wavell and the Western line — the two Grants to Dominguez & Blanco between the Red River & Arkansas — and part of the large Grant to Doct. Beales.

☞ By confining us to the Eastern boundary we shall lose about 12 to 15 Millions of acres of Land.

25752

[1832, Jan 12

Thursday

Dear Sir

Well, the Senate has disgraced the country and insulted the President and his friends, by rejecting Mr Van Buren. This act has caused me to despair more of the permanence of free government, than any thing that has happened, since we have been a nation. Four & twenty Gentlemen, selected for their presumed worth and talents, with the vice President of the United States have, to gratify their malice and personal revenge, combined to mar the welfare of the country, and to prevent the successful career of the administration. His scandalous - it is atrocious. = treation. Bitter as was the opposition to Mr Jefferson, yet his enemies always allowed him, to be such his own instruments for the public service. faction. now, it seems, has become more selfish, more personal, and stiffled even of the semblance of principle. The effect abroad of this shameful proceeding, will be pernicious in the extreme. It will shake all confidence in our institutions - cripple the negotiations of the President, and make us appear a nation

25753

of heart & pop demagogues. I saw my heart set on the important negotiation entrusted to Mr Van Buren - saw he felt deeply indebted to the President for his foresight in understanding it, and opened that if any one could succeed it would be this much abused man under the auspices of Genl Jackson. All these bright prospects must now give place, to the renascence of faction. The spectacle is a sad similar one. We have a President eminently successful in every thing he has attempted for the benefit of the Union and supported by nine tenths of the people. We have a Senate notoriously misrepresenting their constituents. We have in that Senate two Catalines, candidates for the Presidency, and personally interested in defeating every act, however good, which may give credit to the man they are trying to displace. And these men are not only personally interested, but willing to do these acts. How is all this to end? Some day that it will make Van Buren once President. I doubt it. But even if this should be the result, the name to the dignity of the Government is not healed, and the dangers of a factious Senate, holden it's place by so long a tenure, still remains. My remedy would go to the root of the evil. Cut them down to two years, and

strip of them of the power of confirming and rejecting nominations. Why should they have this power? When there is a decided majority for the administration, it is too subservient - when as at present, it is governed by the feelings of rankest partyism.

I sympathise most sincerely with the President in this untoward affair, and wish I were present to offer my condolence, in person. He has the satisfaction, however, of a free conscience, which his enemies cannot dispossess - and he is upheld by the support and increased affection of the people.

It is not possible to imagine any desecration more unpleasant than that of Martin Buren, when he receives the intelligence. In a foreign land, first having made an acquaintance with its leading characters - unable to make them comprehend the causes, and thus publicly disgraced before all Europe, it is too mortifying - too much almost for human nature to bear. I am sure that I should sink under it.

The feeling in Balt: is that of deep, unfeigned indignation. I hope the injunction of secrecy will be taken off, that we may now see who are the perpetrators of this great act of "proscription."

Yours affectionately

John S Gunth

P. S.

Will any honorable man now be willing to risk his

reputation and his feelings, by having his name submitted to such a Senate? I wish you would call on the President and offer your condolence, in case on the part and his friends should desire to show civility & so does I.

Jackson

General Andrew Jackson

President of the U. States

Washington City.

25755

To the President of the United States.

25756

Wednesday Night,

The Secretary of the Treasury presents his respects to the President & has the honor to return Mr. Poinsetts letter of the 16th and also those which have received this morning: the Secretary having extracted sufficient for the Synopsis. The President will perceive that the letter received this evening is of an earlier date than those known by the express, and has written before the Messages has received. There is a different tone and more spirit in the subsequent letters, tho' it is obvious from all of them that the main reliance of the

the Union party is upon the support to be afforded by the General Government. Their letters give additional confirmation, if such were needed, of the propriety of the President's determination to submit the subject to Congress, and the views of the Union Members now be assembled that so far as he is concerned their deliberations will be promptly & fully regarded.

The statement of the information brought by the agents will be ready in the morning, but I take for granted the President's consideration whether it may not be read

Hand of Louis McLane.

[1832]

with greater effect without the formality of a
special Message, or whether it will not be
best to wait until Saturday, the subject Lands
been postponed until Monday? I will however,
call in the morning & learn the President's
wishes and take his directions.

23753

Outline of a Plan for a National Bank.

1st The Capital to be 37½ Millions – of which
10 Millions to be subscribed by the Government of the U. S.
12½ " — do by the several States, in the ratio of their Electoral Votes (Subject to the modifications introduced in Sec: 11) The Subscription of these 22½ Millions to be made in a Stock bearing 4 per cent interest, payable half yearly. – Said Stock to be irredeemable during the existence of the Charter – and inalienable by the Bank, except with the consent of the Government, under circumstances of imperious necessity – and then only in hypothecation for money borrowed, for one, two or 3 years

Duration of Charter 20 Years

The remaining 15 Millions of Capital to be subscribed by individuals and Corporations in Money.
37½

The Bank Stock subscribed by the General & State Governments not to be sold during the existence of the Charter.

The Dividends of the Bank Stock owned by said Governments, and the interest on the 4 p C^t Stock subscribed by them in payment of their Bank Stock, to be made payable at one and the same period and at the location appointed for the Parent Bank.

(Assuming an aggregate of 40 Millions, as constituting the amount of circulation, Deposits and Cash Capital, and that the Bank is to derive an annual profit of 6 p C^t on that amount, the yearly realization would be $2.400.000
Add Interest of 4 p C^t payable on 22½ Millions of Stock annually ... 900.000
$3.300.000
Deduct 6 p C^t Dividend on whole Capital of 37½ Millions . 2.250.000
There would be then left ... $1.050.000
to meet losses, cover expenses and provide a Contigent Fund.)

The excess of dividends (assumed, as above, at 6 p C^t per annum) over the interest payable by the Government and the several States may be considered an ample substitute for bonus to the former and for taxes on the part of the latter.

2nd The Government to appoint 5 Directors and the States to elect 10 Directors, each Stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, to vote in person, and no vote by proxy to be allowed, excepting those of Trustees, Guardians, Executors and Administrators, who may delegate their power to one of their associates; and excepting Corporate Bodies who may empower one of their Officers. – At the annual election one fourth of the Directors elected by the Government and by the money Stockholders, who shall then be in office to retire from the Board – and the Directors elected by the States two to go out of office the first election – 3 the second – 2 the third – and three the fourth election

Stockholders residing out of the State where the Bank is located,

but not more than 2 of those appointed by the Government nor more than one of those elected by the States to be residents in the same State. – The Government Stockholders to elect 12 Directors –

25759

may lodge their votes at a Branch on a certain day to be specified, under a sealed envelope, on which shall be written the number of shares which are respectively held - confirmed by their own signatures written across the seal of said envelope: The votes thus sealed to be forwarded by the Cashiers of the Branches - with a list thereof, certifying the number of the shares on the Books - and which are not to be opened until the close of the Polls at the Parent Bank. 12

Each subscribing State in which a Branch is established may appoint two Directors of such Branch; other Directors of Branches to be appointed by the Board of the Parent Bank. -

3rd The Parent Bank to be established in New York -

4th A Branch Bank also to be established in the same city for the management of its local business. -

A Branch Bank to be established in each State, but it shall not be obligatory on the Parent Bank to place a Branch in a non-subscribing State, unless required by the Government of the United States so to do.

The Parent Board to have the same but no other control over the Branch in New York than that exercised over other Branches.

Capitals to be assigned to each Branch and varied at pleasure. -

5th The Notes or Bills issued by the Bank to be made receivable at any and all the Branches in payments of debts due the Bank or Branches, and also in payment of Government Revenue.

6th No Note or Bill to be issued under twenty Dollars —

Cheques & Drafts not to bear the similitude of current Bank Notes. -

7th No Note or Bill having more than 90 days to run to be discounted either directly or indirectly, nor any loan to be made for a longer period than 90 days.

8th The whole amount of profits to be divided half yearly, excepting only a reasonable sum to provide for losses; but the Fund thus reserved not to exceed two millions of Dollars at any one time.

9th The Bank not to charge over the rate of 6 p Ct per Annum: on Loans or Discounts, not to deal in Foreign Exchange, but to have this privilege in Domestic Bills of Exchange and in gold and silver bullion - with power also to sell goods on real Estate when received as security or in payment of debts previously contracted on personal security only.

10th The amount of Debts owing by the Bank at any one time not to exceed the amount of its capital, except for special deposits of Specie or Bullion - for which special certificates only to be given - but such certificates not to bear the similitude of Current Bank notes.

11th The Stock of the Bank appropriated to any one State not to be less than 200.000 Dollars - wether entitled by its number of Electors to this amount or not - but after assigning this minimum to the States that may be thus restricted - the remainder of the 12 1/2 Millions to be apportioned among the other States

2

according to the provisions of the first article - and the Capital may be increased, on the admission of each new State into the Union, to the extent of $200.000, if desired by such new State.

12th If the Capital assigned to a Branch be more than double the amount of Bank Stock apportioned to the State in which such Branch is located, the excess may be taxed at the same rate as State Banks in the same State.

The profit arising from the excess of dividends over the rate of interest payable by the State will be equal to double the highest rate of taxation known to be charged on State Banks - hence it is considered an ample compensation for the tax.

13th The Bank to render the same services to Government in the collection and distribution of its funds and on the same terms prescribed and provided for in the existing Charter.

14th The amount of Discounts & Loans not to exceed 40 millions of Dollars, unless an extension be authorized by an act of Congress.

Outline of a Plan &c
for a National Bank -

If the the Att. Genl, and the court make
report to the Executive, and ask his
permission to enter a nole prosequi
it will be granted. But the Att.
Genl having the power in the first case
of the court, and the court an obstacle
power to proceed the executive being
charged with seeing the laws executed,
and the court & Att. being charged
with executing the laws, the President
cannot with propriety, nay ought not,
until, & applied to by the court for a
report in mode & officially by the Att. Thus
he has & applied to the court upon leave to
leave to prosecute, not being able to substi-
tute the charge & has been refused by the
court. The impropriety of the case, & the President would justify the

25761

because the Court & Off^rs. is presumed to
do their duty faithfully & execute the
said mutilate the contrary one & hinder
and the very interference of the Court
with the Court without such
suport from the Court = The act of 15. 1820
ensure on the Court = The agent of the
which gives the power of the agent of the
Treasury to direct the Off^rs. thereon, all
matters relating to the Treasury. The Sec
of the Treasury and his agent or solicitor
for the power to direct the Off^rs not the
President, and the Executive is left to his
power given him by the constitution, the
Cases vesting other powers necessary in the
head of the Treasury —

Power

Project submitted to C. —

2o to confer one million
of the Government Stock
in the U S Bank to the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
as so much Stock in the latter
or as a Gratuity to the Company

The above submitted for the
consideration of the President by
Governor Hendricks & Genl Robinson
of the Senate A. J.

can such a gratuity be made
by congress consistent with the
Constitution of the U. S, and my
views, as communicated in my com
-ous messages — A. J.

The first proposition, is met by my veto of
the Maysville, & Lexington Subscription bill
not approve such a bill
The second, granting a Charter to a corporate
beyond the limits of the District of Columbia,
that expediency ought to forbid even
if the constitutional power was clear. Congress
has the power of exclusive legislation over
the District, & with it the consideration
of such a Question ought to

proposition submitted-
just to transfer one million of the
Govt. Stock of the U. S. B. to the chesapeake
& Ohio Canal for so much Stock
in the latter- or as a gratuity to the
company- The first proposition
is met by my veto- the Maysville
Road bill or a like, and I cannot sign
such a bill- the second granting a
gratuity to a corporation beyond the
limits of the District of Columbia,
if there is a difference between a
subscription & donation, it is one
that a pecuniary ought not to forbid.
even if the Constitutional power
was clear.

Congress has the power of exclusive
legislation over the District and
=Sure by the constitution, to
with that body rests the consideration
of a gratuity. A. J.

25763

proposition submitted-
just to transfer one million of the
Govt Stock of the U. S. B. to the Chesapeake
& Ohio Canal for so much Stock
in the latter- or as a gratuity to the
company- The first proposition
as met by my veto- the Maysville
Road bill would be, and I cannot sign
such a bill- the second granting a
gratuity to a corporation beyond the
limits of the District of Columbia,
if there is a difference between a
subscription & donation, it is one
that a precedency ought to forbid,
even if the Constitutional power
was clear.

Congress has the power of exclusive
=sive Legislation over the District and
with that body rests the consideration
of expediency. A. J.

of the interior state Banks have made arrangements
to give general currency to their notes without the
credit of the Government. This object is effected by
making them payable in the great commercial
cities and keeping funds there for their redemption.
If to this, the credit of the Government were added
these notes would be a better currency than the
Bank of the United States has furnished until
since the removal of the deposits. By the
extension of these arrangements, the advantages
derived from the Bank of the U. S. will be expended
before the termination of its charter.

The Bank of the United States has
heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of the domestic
exchange. Although in some quarters competition
has sprung up, that monopoly still extends over
most of the Union. As in other cases of monopoly

the community are at the mercy of a few men whose object is to make money. The dispositions of the Bank has been recently made manifest in a large increase in the notes of domestic exchange throughout most of the Union. Arrangements are however, in progress among the state banks to enter into competition in this business and put an end to the monopoly. The lowest rates heretofore known will be restored and the country forever relieved from capricious fluctuations.

Before the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, experience will have shown how far the state Banks are capable of supplying its place. Should their employment become permanent, the aid of the Legislature power will be necessary in adjusting some of the details of the new system. But this aid will not be solicited until it shall have

In the event of transferring the Collection of the public Revenues and deposits from the Bank of the U. States during the Continuance of its present Charter, it might be effected in the following Manner. Viz.ª —

That the Gov.ᵗ make arrangements with one or more of the State Banks in every place where the public Revenue is Collected, and that the said Banks stipulate and obligate themselves to make the public Collections and to pay over all the balances due the Gov.ᵗ on demand or transmit it at ___ days Notice to any Collecting Bank in any part of the U. States or Territories thereof at par & free from any Charge or Premium whatever — And each of the said Banks to pay an interest on said Deposits at the Rate of 1. 2 or 3 ₰. per annum — But not to be Calculated on every daily transaction but upon the average of the balance may be due the Gov.ᵗ on the first day of each and every month, without Regard to the amᵗ that may either be Collected or paid out by the

Said Bank during the month, taking it for granted
that on an average it would be about equal (leaving
it at the discretion of the Sec^y to make any abatement
of interest to meet extreme Cases) so that should
the Interest agreed upon be 3 ℘Ct. the gov^t would
charge each respective Bank ½ ℘Ct. on the
balance due at the Beginning of each month
if the interest agreed on be 2 ℘Ct. it would then
be ⅓ ℘Ct. &c. &c. — Which would only Require
12 Items of interest with each Bank during the
year. — Under such an arrangement
it is also important to secure an Efficient &
Convenient Circulating Medium throughout the
United States — to accomplish which in the
most efficient manner it would be necessary
to pass a Law authorizing the Sec^y of the Treasury
to furnish each Collecting Bank with a limited
amount of notes that shall be taken in all dues
to the Govt at all places & to be redeemed

25767

in Specie at their own Banks, which would have the same circulation, as that enjoyed by the notes of the present Bank of the U. S. — May that each Bank be furnished with a certain amount at the discretion of the Sec'y of the Treasury so as to guard against an over emission, and more fully to give them the Combined Character of both treasury and Bank Notes. Let them be furnished by the treasury payable at each Respective Bank and subject to be signed by the Pres.t & Cash.r of said Bank at their Recognition to Redeem them on demand the same as all other notes issued by Banks under their Respective Charters — It may require a Special officer to be attached to the Treasury Dep.t for the Signing & issuing these notes —

It is evident that the Bank of the United States even with its great amo.t of Capital & the advantages of Gov.t Deposits, could not give their notes the Character of an efficient Circulating Medium were it not for the Clause, that they shall be

Bank in payment for all public dues to them
take that power from them if their Notes at once
will be added to the Circulation of the
State Banks — if the Govt. deposits be withdrawn
from that Bank & placed in State institutions,
they would be under the necessity to use their Notes
of the U. S. Bank as long as they exclusively held
that privilege — but give the same power to the
depositing Banks and they would then be enabled to
put the finances of the U. S. Bank at defiance
should they be disposed to act in a hostile
manner — Let the Govt. as well as the each
respective Bank reserve the right to withdraw
from the Contract at any time by giving the
other party months Notice —

This foregoing is predicated on the Govt. treating with
each depositing Bank on its individual responsibility
only —

It is not probable that all the Banks will unite
in a General responsibility as it is not likely
that they are permitted by their respective
Charters to do so. —

Sunday

My dear Sir.

I mentioned to Mr Van Buren this morning the suggestion I made to you in relation to my present office - He did not make a single remark in reply but evidently did not approve - I therefore dismiss the subject from my mind and beg you also to do so forever

With the most affectionate
personal regard
James A Hamilton

To
The President
of the United States
Washington

25768

25769

Mr Hamilton
Political
No. 9

The President
of the United States
Washington

Mr Hamilton

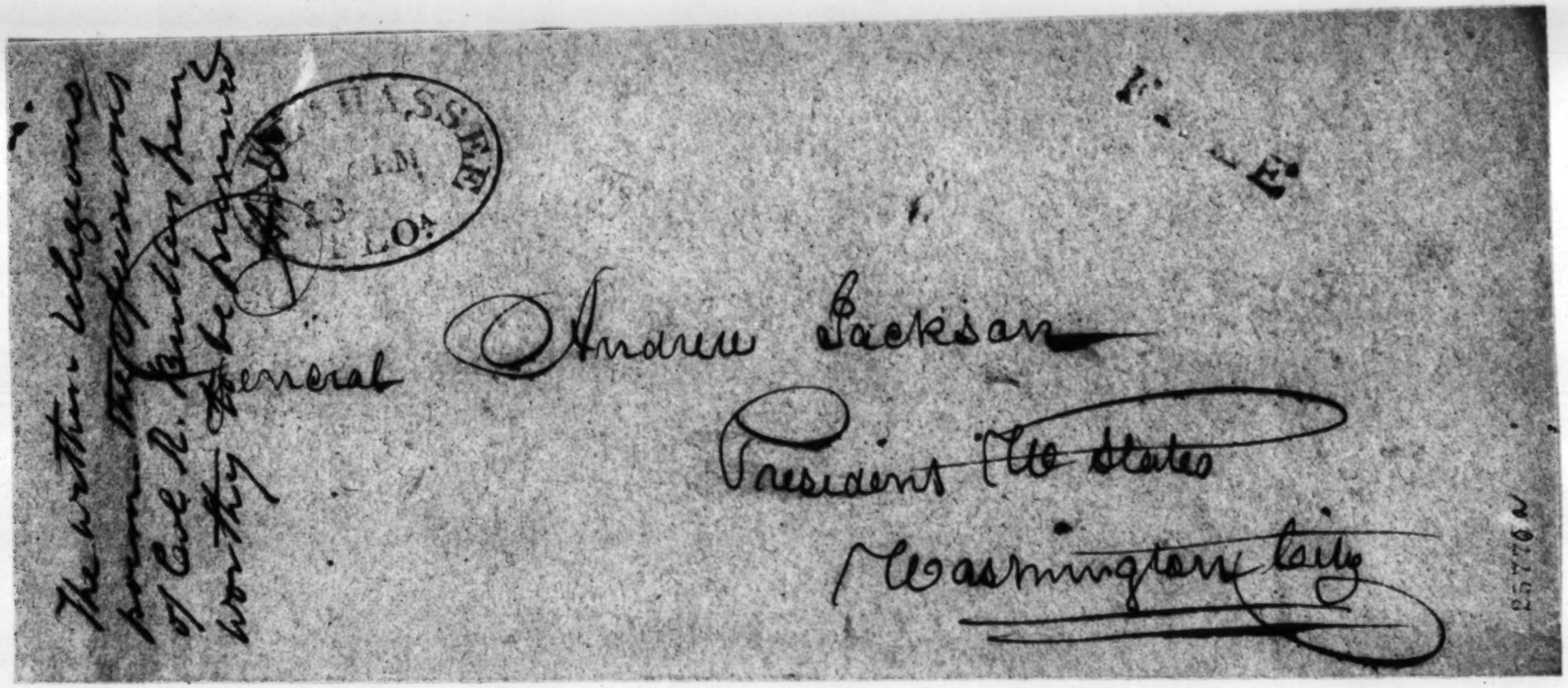
Morton Gordon-
on The election of
Senator - and The
election of the
Banks of N. Orleans -
Deposits in those B.
alledged the cause of
the defeat of Genl Wm
- Slidell & Nicholson
provid treacherously
to the Party - to be
shewn by Mr Toney -
A. J.

Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

Washington

25770



The written religious
poems the Jefferson
of Col R. Buckley hen
worthy to be presented

General Andrew Jackson

President the States

Washington City

25770 N

FILE

TALLAHASSEE
FLO.

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES.
Washington, 1833

PAY to Andrew Jackson pres — or bearer,

fifty — — — — — dollars, 100

Andrew Jackson

50 DOLLS. 100

25771

Mrs Jackson To M Bowen Dr

To 1 infants hat — 2.00
" 1 cord & tassels — 2.00
" making wrapper and silk tape 1.50

5.50
Con 50

6.00

Recd Payment
M Bowen

25772-J

Genl Jackson.

Dear Sir. I once had the pleasure of paying a visit to the "Hermitage" And whilst there I wandered into your Garden, and through it's centre I came to the Tomb, you have prepared for the Remains of yourself and wife. I was delighted with the beauty and elegance of the Structure Its simple dome and fluted columns betrayed no ordinary degree of Taste - but I was not so much delighted with the inscription upon the Slab over your wife's grave, which I have been informed, was drawn up by General Samuel Houston. perhaps the Epetaph is too long & it is badly executed by the engraver - Some words are crowded - and some letters are left out & placed above the line, and the inscription itself is too Scholastic. But the most exceptionable part of it is, that it contains an allusion to the base Slander by which you were unprincipled and sinister enemies attempted to stain the character of you and your deceased wife - thus perpetuating in Marble a slander would otherwise speedily sink into oblivion - Your Tomb will be visited by admiring and devoted thousands Centuries upon Centuries hence - And every one that looks upon that Slab containing its present Inscription, will be reminded of - or led to inquire into - the infamous slander got upon by your bitter enemies - thus accomplishing

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the very designs & wishes of those, who with
the gall of Malice envy your well-earned
And Everlasting fame. Ages hence the
Inscriptions upon your Tombs will be con-
sied into Journals And histories, & Annalls
&c. the Same as Locke's Newton's, Bacon's &
Washington's Residence — So that this Slan-
der will not only be perpetuated in the
Minds of those, who with a pilgrim's de-
votion may have the good fortune to
look upon your Tombs — but it will
be made known this circumstance, of being
engraven on your Lovely Tomb-Stone —
a matter of history - and every historian
that writes American History, or the Life
of General Jackson, will have to de-
vote a Chapter to explain or repudiate the
Slander alluded to upon your wife's
Grave-Stone, and consequently it will
be remembered as long as your name
is remembered, which will be as long
as Time shall endure.

Your deceased & Noble Wife needs no adu-
lation upon her Tomb-Stone. It will be suf-
ficient praise for her to have been the wife
of Gen'l Andrew Jackson. Let history per-
petuate the Remembrance of her Benevolence,
and female & Social Virtues.

There is a majesty in Simplicity, especially
when connected with Greatness. Let us
not be Letter. Therefore to have those Slabs
taken away again, and re-polished - and
let the Inscription on your Tomb Stone Slab
be simply as follows, viz:

25775

In
Memory of
— Jackson
wife of
Andrew Jackson

Born — A.D. 17—
Died — A.D. 18—

And let the Inscription upon your monument be simply as follows — viz:

In
Memory of

Andrew Jackson

Born — A.D. 17—
Died — A.D. 18—

You must excuse me Dear Sir to be bare of your most sincere friends - I feel honored in being a citizen of the same State with yourself. I have long thought of writing you this letter, but have thus long held you for fear it might in some possible way give you offence, than which there is nothing farther from my intention, or that could give me more pain- as I am an humble individual, and a young man it will be of no service or gratification to you to know my name - Suffice it to say I am your sincere friend —

25775

Free

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

Anonymous letter
Concern; tomb
at Hermitage

D[illegible] any direction in regard to the
placing of deposit of the public moneys,
[illegible] without the previous action of
the Treasury Department, and however
[illegible] ought
[illegible] erroneous [illegible] have
[illegible] to have resulted [illegible] of
the Corporate in respect to the deliberation of the
Public Servants, after [illegible]
[illegible] of the duty imposed on the Bank
directed to be discontinued [illegible] the Bank
of the U. States should act under the circum-
stances
would advised to such a course
without [illegible] the public
interest in [illegible] it. He note the
for those in whose behalf he was call
ed, to decide whether the Executive
Department of the Government would
have been justified in the line of th
duty, if it with the evidence before it

25776

25777

as that has been effected by the enemies
of lawful means prosecuted alone
for public & just & laudable ends.

25777

Col. A. J. Hamelton
on the schemes of
the Bank. Their
project can be coun-
=teracted by an exposu
=re of their wicked intent
=ions on the State B.
=the community
=attempted to
A. J.

Respectfully
Chickasaw Agency

25778

The Mechanics' Bank was established in the City of New York under the auspices & upon the Memorial of the popular & highly respectable Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen. It was first chartered in the Year 1810, its term of duration extended in 1811, and finally rechartered in 1831 to endure until the Year 1855. the Mechanics Society aforesaid is perpetually represented in the Bank, its President being ex officio a Director and a Majority of the Banks Directors being required to be either practical Mechanics or such as have belonged to that valuable Class of all Citizens of the United States. Its Capital is Two millions of Dollars actually paid in. This Bank during the late war from its established Character, great Means and extensive correspondence was enabled to contribute largely to the support of Government, by large Investments in funded Debt, Receipt of Treasury Notes &c. It was One of the Banks in the City of New York selected at closing the concerns of the late US Bank to perform the governmental duties required of that Institution viz to receive the Revenue Deposits, transpose the government Funds as might be required from time to time to the several Sections of the Union &c &c, these duties were continually performed until the present US Bank went into operation when the Acct was transferred to them

The Business of the Mechanics Bank is conducted upon a larger Scale probably than that of any other State Institution throughout the Country, the following is a List of the several Banks with which it has direct intercourse through whose assistance & Means it is enabled to collect in every State of the Union to as great extent as ever the present Bank of the United States.

List of Banks in correspondence with the Mechanics Bk

New York
Brooklyn Bank - L. Island
Bank of Newburgh
Catskill Bank

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New York	New York State Bank at Albany		
	Bank of Troy		
	Bank of Utica		
	Branch of Bank of Utica at Canandaigua		
Connecticut			
	Windham County Bank at Windham		
	Folland County Bank	"	
	Connecticut Bank Bridgeport	"	Bridgeport
	Thames Bank	"	Norwich
	Connecticut River Banking Compy.	"	Hartford
	Phoenix Bank Hartford	"	— "
	Branch — do —	"	Litchfield
	Middletown Bank	"	Middletown
	Mechanics Bank	"	New Haven
Massachusetts			
	Fall River Bank	"	Fall River
	New England Bank	"	Boston
	Commonwealth Bank	"	— do —
	Merchants Bank Stanbridge	"	New Bradford
Rhode Island			
	Merchants Bank Providence	"	Providence
New Jersey			
	Newark Banking & Insurance Co.	"	Newark
	State Bank Newark	"	— do —
	Mechanics Bank	"	— do —
	Commercial Bank N. J.	"	Amboy
	Orange Bank "	"	Orange
	State Bank at New Brunswick	"	New Brunswick
Pensylvania			
	Farmers Mechanics Bank	"	Philadelphia
	Bank of the Northern Liberties	"	— do —
	Southwark Bank	"	— do —
Maryland			
	Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	"	Baltimore
	Farmers Merchants Bank	"	do
	Harrisburg Bank	"	Harrisburg

District of Columbia	Bank of Washington	at Washington
	Bank of Virginia	" Richmond
	Office of "	" Petersburg
	" "	" Fredericksburg
	" "	" Lynchburg
	" "	" Norfolk
	" "	" Kanawha (Charleston)
	Office Farmers Bank Virginia	" Lynchburg
North Carolina	Bank of State Bank of North Carolina	" Newbern
	" do " "	" Edenton
	" " " "	" Tarboro
	Office of Bank of Cape Fear	" Fayetteville
South Carolina	Planters & Mechanics Bank	" Charleston
Georgia	Bank of the State of Georgia	" Savanah
	Branch " "	" Augusta
	" " " "	" Macon
	Augusta Insur. & Banking Co.	" Augusta
	Mechanics Bank	" "
	Farmers Bank Chattahoochee	" Columbus Geo.
Louisiana	Louisiana State Bank	" New Orleans
Florida	Bank of Florida	" Tallahassee
Alabama	Bank of Mobile	" Mobile
Mississippi	Bank of Mississippi	" Natchez
	Office " "	" Port Gibson
Ohio.	Bank of Chillicothe	" Chillicothe.

General

The People of the State of Louisiana have looked forward with the most intense interest and lively expectation, to the arrival of the anniversary of that glorious and ever memorable day the 8th of January, which was to afford them the gratification of making You a hearty welcome to this State and its Capital - and of indulging in all the delightful associations, which the presence of the individual they are ever proud to honor is so eminently and so naturally calculated to create - That period has arrived and the People hail it with joy, with hearts beating high, and filled with the warmest feelings of gratitude and affection for their friend and benefactor - With a deep sense of Your worth, and acknowledging the link which connects You to them They wish with impatience for the consummation of their first wish, and they will now be gratified - The Legislature of the State being convened, have appointed a joint committee, of which I have the honor to be the humble organ, to communicate to You, General That the Executive together with both branches of the general assembly are in readiness to receive you in their Hall, That you may join them and their fellow citizens in the celebration of this day, the anniversary of that which occupies so vast a space in our memories - We cannot express to You General how much We feel flattered by the distinction with which we have been honored, in being selected as the organ of the Legislature to make this Communication, and to accompany You into the bosom of that body which is eager to make the hearty welcome

We beg You to accept our individual and sincere congratulations on Your safe arrival and assurances of

=our

High Considerations

The Committee

Dr Sir,

I have received your letter of the 10th ~~ult~~ instant, it reached me to day. I am aware of the great exertions that were made in 1824, by falsehood and calumny, to prejudice me in the estimation of the public; & now that they can call to their aid the connivance of pamphlets and newspapers circulated by the pandars of power, it is to be expected that I shall be assailed in every section of the Union. But truth is mighty & shall prevail - Intrigue & management must be -passible of blindfolding the virtuous yeomanry of my country will fail of their ends; nor can they impose any other task on me than that of defending myself against their imputations whenever the authors choose to unmask themselves - a task which I am always ready to perform. It was thus when a committee of Congress undertook to defame me, that I stepped forward and exposed their falsehoods, but the sanction of a report from so conspicuous a body might go down to posterity for truth -

The case you allude to might as well be ascribed to the President of the United States as myself, but as you ask for a statement of the fact, I send them in a concise form. In the year 1814, Col Pepkin, at the head of his drafted militia, was charged with the defence of Ft Jackson in the heart of the Creek nation. Whilst there in command part of his regt mutinied. at the head of this Mutiny was a Mr Harris, preacher, but as my memory now serves me of the Baptist profession - He broke open the Company stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted, and destroying what he pleased - proceeded then to the Bake house, and set that on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Col, leaving the garrison without provision, and so weakened by desertion that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then, at Mobile, informed of this mutiny & outrage by express. I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be apprehended & brought back for trial. The Ringleaders, Harris at their head

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were apprehended, & brought to Mobile in Irons
after I had left there & Lord Hill Genl Winchester with
the command. of that section of country.
They were tried by a court martial,
& condemned to die; five were shot, and the ballance
pardoned. The others who had deserted, became alarmed
before Hostilities commenced his colleagues from
at their situation, and returned to their duty & they were
forgiven, by ——, were with me when I marched
to Pensacola in 1814, & followed me thence to
New Orleans where they regained their former good char-
-acter by their valorous & soldierly conduct, and were
honorably discharged —

It is for the public to judge whether this
disposed embassador of Christ did not well
deserve death for the crimes of Robbery & arson,
& this outrageous mutiny which jeopardized not
only the remainder of the garrison from its capa-
-city situation, but the safety of our country; —
and whether this wolf in sheeps clothing was not
a fit subject for example. Hearing whereon —
-demned to die wrote to me on this subject, ack-
-nowledging the justice of his condemnation, and

stating that he had no hope of pardon here
but that he had of forgiveness hereafter. & that
I trust, thro the moderation & abhorrence of our alleged
sorrow, and a sincere repentance, he did obtain.

Let it be recollected that this mutiny occured at
a period when every arm of our country was strained
to protect it from the invasion of an overwhelming
British force, whose agents were then engaged in
stirring up the cruks to the indiscriminate murder of
our defenceless citizens.

Present Pay.

			Ft. Amount
11 Sergeant Majors 11 Qr. Mast. Sergeants	} at $9.00 per Month		$ 3366.00
354 Sergeants	at $6.00	——	33984.00
			$ 37350.00

11 Sergeant Majors 11 Qr. Mast. Sergeants	} at $15.00 Month's Pay	—	3960.00
126 First Sergeants being 1. for each Company of Artillery & Infantry	} at $15.00	—	2520
208 Company Sergeants	at $10.00		2490
	Doll.		55.200
	Deserters. Doll.		18.800

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Sir,

I beg you to accept, [redacted] for himself and the citizens of Bedford County, in whose behalf you act, a tender of my hearty thanks for this flattering expression of their friendship & regard. Nothing, I assure you, can be more grateful to my feelings than to join with my old associates of Bedford in the celebration of the Anniversary of our national independence, which [redacted] this meeting is the occasion of this happy meeting of persons [redacted] Those Sir, who aided in the glorious event which [redacted] gave birth - the gray headed sires whose Providence still continues amongst us to attest, by their years and their works, the principles which they asserted & which they [redacted] accomplished - the Patriots of the last war, too, who received the proud legacy which that day bequeathed, and nobly reclaimed it from outrage [redacted] all our Patriot citizens now, to whom the same sacred flame is transmitted from their ancestors of glory to which the two wars have raised this country: all, all must feel on this anniversary of their independence abundant cause for thanksgiving to the author of all good, and gratulation and

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pay to each after. If is not necessary, Sir, to add
[illegible] this present com-
[illegible] it
mission, I request, as the happiest privilege
of my life.

Accept Sir, my thanks for the kind
feelings which you are pleased to mani-
fest in my service in the last war. For this mark of
I was indebted to the brave troops whom I have
honor to
the command, and to many of whom I rejoice
to see here. I am happy also to know
that my conduct in the late Presidential campaign
was generally with your approbation as this is
an applause which I would not exchange
for any earthly gift.

And permit me on this occasion you Sir, to
embrace this opportunity of paying my respects to the Citizens of
Bedford County; and to felicitate them
selves on the prospects of their country,
in the late war. Your hospitality heightens the
satisfaction of my visit. The valor of
such sons will always shield them from
the insults and outrages of a foreign foe

Genl Jackson

Upon this occasion we as the representatives of the citizens of Bedford County have come out to give you a hearty and cordial reception amongst us: — We feel much gratified in that you have been pleased to accept of our invitation to associate yourself with us for a short time: —

There are a number of our citizens who have stood by you in the day and hour of danger who have not had the pleasure of seeing you since shortly after the privations which you mutually suffered in your Countries defence; to those it is highly gratifying that an opportunity will be offered for them to see you again: — There is also a large number of the good citizens of our County who have never had the honor of being under your immediate command as a Genl that feel a deep interest in your prosperity and welfare: with those your visit and presence amongst us is also very desirable: and we feel authorised to add that our fair Sex are so much feeling on the subject of your visit, or descended that your arival will be hailed by them with anxiety and pleasure —

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you are one among those venerable patriots of
seventysix who breathed the mighty storm that
burst forth upon your Country: you were one
among the veterans of liberty who led the morning
of your life: unsheathed your sword & advanced
to the defence of your Countries rights: —
you have lived to see your youthful struggles
crowned with success in the achievements of
your Countries freedom; and the establishment
of its Independance among the nations of the earth
(But after a lapse of time another
crisis arose when it became necessary again to
unsheath the sword to defend that liberty &
Independance which had cost much blood
& treasure to obtain: and it became necessary
also to raise and organize an army out of the
brave, but undisciplined sons of the West
The ravages of time had then consigned to the
tomb many: yes Sir very many of your
venerable revolution companions: but
the will of a kind providence had spared
your life untill that crisis: and you were to
be the fit and chosen instrument to give energy
and effect to the new and undisciplined army:
you again embarked in the cause of our common
Country with a zeal and. confidence of success
peculiar to yourself; —
It would be unnecessary at this time to recapitulate
the different victories gained by you & your brave
companions over the Savages of the South: nor

shall I attempt to portray the glorious achievements of the memorable 8th of January: those eminent services have been registered in the Archives of the nation, and will justly future ages in assigning to your name a high station amongst the celebrated worthies of the World.—

It is not our intention here to enter into a lengthy address on this theme; but there is an accurance in the history of your life as a public functionary to which we feel to recur with expressions of pride approbation with regard to your conduct. It is in relation to the causes you pursued during the pendancy of the late Presidential election; we do not intend to enter into details upon that subject, nor to mention particular occurances which presented themselves in the progress of that important and doubtful campaign. Be assured the grounds for the acceptance of the congratulations of your country and of a just majority of the people had decided the result and had been different we should not think for the present to pay the due tribute of the feelings of the Union have exerted from the extremities to the center; and when it was ascertained into whose hands the destinies of the nation would be specially committed: your cool dispassionate and dignified conduct

an that Occasion entitles you to your Countries highest applause, and the sanction of an unbiased world ——

We much pleasure now embrace the opportunity to invite such gentlemen as may compose your Suite to accompany you to Shelbyville and partake of such accommodations as it may be in our power to afford

We with much pleasure now avail ourselves of the opportunity to invite such Gentlemen as may compose your Suite to accompany you to Shelbyville and partake of such accommodations as it may be in our power to afford and permit us to spare you but, that the opportunity will afford us to pay our respects to the Ladies of Bedford & Shelbyville & to place before the members of their sons in the late war and to spare the Ladies, that they will always secure them from the insults of a foreign foe, greatly heighten the satisfaction of our short—

Dear Sir,

Yours of August 10th inst is at hand. In regard to the visit to the Hazelwood springs, the necessity for it not now existing, the considerations which I named in my last letter to you, compel me to postpone it this season at least.

I hope you have not mistaken these considerations, nor found in them any thing like indifference to my friends in Kentucky. Recollect, that, notwithstanding the many examples which the present age affords of extraordinary patriotism & virtue, experience cannot yet exalt human nature (so much), as to acquit the individual whom his countrymen have pointed for the highest offices in their gift of a disposition to manoeuvre and manage so as to give effect to ~~their~~ these views. The professions of principle, and the purest impulses of private duty, will, as a general rule, be considered weak in proportion to the elevation of the office, and the allurements of the power which it bestows. With arguments of this nature and from this source, the powers of the people when called to oppose the usurpations of the government are more generally attracted than from any other cause.

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The people can reach the government only thro the
Medium of individuals; and if these last can be rendered
odious and obnoxious, they the faculties of consent and or-
-ganic action are diminished, and the means of distraction
and misrepresentation in the hands of the administration
are increased — Hence it may be observed that
the movements of the people in a republic like ours
are apt to meet greater obstacles in the political
divisions of those who are selected as their organs
than in the open attacks or real power of their
enemies — This is our danger, and it is to avoid
it that I seem so often to the maxim of neither
"to seek or decline office", a maxim which is prompted
with high patriotism and virtue, and without a character
to support which no candidate can as effectually defy
the powers of the a bad administration, or subserve the
interests of the people — For apart from this maxim
and the principles associated with it, if we take the
other ground and say that it is the character of those
in power not to bear restraint, nor to stop until

thy Laws prostrated by every means within their reach
those who are like to Love the confidence of the
people - It may be, on the other Hand, said,
that it is the fault of those whom the people honor
with their approbation and confidence, not to receive
with moderation the detraction & malice which are
directed against them; and confiding in appearances of
intention are too apt when the contest is doubtful
from an honest effort to advance the public
interest, to commit the very error which it is the
object of the people to correct -

I have gone perhaps more minutely into this
subject than was necessary, but discovering from the
letter just read from you, that your impressions as
to my the propriety of this visit [illegible], did not
agree entirely with mine, I am anxious that you
should fully the grounds upon which I go - It is
not that I have any fear of Kentucky, or that
I am indifferent to the great principles which are at
unpublicon

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~~the Presidential election~~, and what I suppose to have sprung from you are settling down as the prevailing mind of the people of Kentucky; but it is the idea that would be better up elsewhere, and used with effect by the opposite parties, but without any acceptance here. I had gone into Kentucky deeply with a view of gaining friends, & seeking popularity.

The Honble
J. O. Moore
with the compliments
of the Author

Sir — To be Inserted in your papers ~~with Expedition~~

Seeing Sir that so many Expectations have been disappointed in the late Election for president by frustrating the attempts of our present Freedom that the Liberty by Election should Enjoy neither is it Less than Relinding the motion and System of our present Constitution by which its health at this time seems very much Impaid by Checking the progress of our noted Rebublick as also its maiden fame by which its Chastity have been so Long preserv'd nor does it seem much Less than pluridering the garden of this our United Freedom and from which do grow that plant of Liberty so Long have been nourish'd from its Sole and Sweeten'd by the blood of heroes Lest it not be said as that of Jonahs Gourd that is Should wither in one night yet with Regret might it be said if these are not the worms appearing already Gnawing at its Root the which do seem to have overthrown and Cast off the power of Election the most Establish'd System by which that of a true Rebublick are perfectly well known yet Still in all such meetings there must be some that are more prejudic'd than Others would it not then be great fitly that a few Individuals Should at ace hurt that name so as to Sour the minds of all the Rest by which our national Concordance have so Long united in and like a greate fitly that by Reason of a few that all the Rest might suffer a note that of a Bees nest that if Stung by one all the Rest do most Commonly Suffer yet Slee and more to be dread that of a very remarkable Redress for the Like grievance may be discover'd in that of a Beehive that if there are one or more do Chance to have Lost their Sting by Infusing it in any one with the poison Shew'd they are Immediatly Cast off from ever Representing as a member of the same Constitution neither are they ever accounted better than the common wasp that Sucks poison Out of the same flower from which the bee Exhausts its honey yet Slee more worthy of notice that of a Man in the Camp because of the Babylonish dress and the wedge of Gold Read how many fell Lee where the Lord took Cognisance of the matter where he desir'd Samary because of One in this I would be sorry to have to say if not by way of Simile to Imply that of the wedge of Gold in that of taking that Charme of publick gain so very freely obtain'd by the throne of Brittain the which it is most Commonly known by that of bribery See Hull and Arnold as also that of the Babylonish dress seeming to Imply that if so it might as truly Represent'd that of Coveting the Cloath gown as the Cloak of an English bishop the which would Slee make greater and greater far more than that of a simple Republick yet be it known to the

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sons of freedom that Liberty is a jewel that kings can neve wear neither can they ever wa
it as a diadem in their crown neither is it a pleasure that ever that of monarchy can
at all Enjoy the which rather might be desired that all such as Represent the Co
stitutional System of our maiden nation that they should wish to suppress that
which should promote Rather the welfare of its Virgin bloom youth Can be easy
deluded, the which very much to be fear and that whom but a few Can disappoint the
Rights of Election the which should not be done a Crime that Cannot at all be
justified more than Sauls going to the witch of Endor or keeping of Dagon his
Lord although there may be many delicate apologies in defense there of it
is all nothing To Lock the door when the house is Rob and therefore to suppose
a System that so nearly Corrisponds to an arbitrary sway whose monarchial
System none but kings take the Liberty to discharge with the utmost cruelty
the same as Saul wrought by Doeg the Edomite against the priests of Nob
We Confide in our presidents and that of the many Sitters under him as a political
body and them as a Lock whose double bolt never should at all have any false
key that should turn it yet withal One key warded with deceit in this way might
open a Communication for the plunder of freedoms Vineyard whose tender grapes by
these Little foxes already are Spoiled yet that Cloath of dissemulation Seems to
Cover the nakedness who Rather do Embrace a Republick as Jerabdi Abner
The which neither should at all sit in either Legislative or Executive bodies
more than Judas among the apostles neither is it Less than two faces under
hood the name of a Republick to bloat with guile after this manner Let ne-
ver the Libre be spoken of publish it not in Gath neither declare it in the streets
of Askelon that ever the smallest Leaf should at all shrively by such a blast
Neither Let the health of our Constitution ever at all be hurt by any foul applic
ation or yet by administering any wrong medicine No more at present Sir
but Remains yours Sir with the utmost Respect

General St. Clair Esqr — Hamilton Lochar

Sir Excuse my Familiarity in writing but because of that in which I do de-
light to honour Sadsbury Dilla Chester County State of Pennsylvania
41 Mile Stone Lancaster and Philadelphia Turnpike

Address

General: You have been invited by the Citizens of Smith County to unite with them in the celebration of this day: You have accepted the invitation, & now honor them with your presence.

Give me leave, Sir, in the name of your friends here assembled, and in behalf of your fellow citizens of Smith County, whose humble organ I am, to tender you their unfeigned congratulations, & to assure you of a sincere and cordial welcome among them.

It is not in the abject spirit of adulation, nor in the fulsome language of flattery, that we desire to hail your presence among us. No: such a degraded offering would be rebuked by the spirit that rules this memorable anniversary — these living monuments of our revolutionary glory, would scorn such vile degeneracy — and the lofty patriotism of our honored guest, would disdain such servility in his countrymen. But as freemen, proud of their independence, and rejoicing in the event that announced it to the world, we hail you with the animated welcome of gratitude, as its most illustrious preserver.

We delight to contemplate you as the youthful hero who mingled with patriotic ardor, in that tremendous struggle, which redeemed this land

from British domination. We trace you with unfeigned satisfaction, through the successive variety of civil employments to which you have been called by the voice of your Country, and in which you have displayed the warmest and most enlightened Zeal for her interests. We remember with the liveliest sensibility, that when savage massacre had drenched our defenceless frontier with the blood of its citizens — when invasion hovered around our Country in its darkest & most fearful form, you rushed to the Scene of danger, and by an energy and Skill almost unparalled in the annals of warfare, achieved our deliverance from the desolation of the storm. Around you, General, are many of those brave Spirits who have shared with you the toils, the dangers & the glories of your eventful career — many of your "brethren in arms" — many of your old associates in peace. They have known you long — they have known you intimately: And they proclaim you with a united voice, a Patriot, a Statesman and a benefactor, worthy of the warmest gratitude & the highest honors.

But the high testimonials you have given of your love of Country, and your devotion to its honor, its interests & its glory, have not shielded your reputation from the calumny & detraction of your enemies. The venal, the vulgar & the vile have

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lavished it upon you, in the most unfeeling & relentless manner. Even the sanctuary of your fireside has been invaded: The happiness & comforts of your domestick & private relations have not been spared. It is a calumny, unmanly in its motives, unnatural in its object, and unworthy in its means: It cannot prevail. Innocence will vindicate itself, & guilt draw down its own condemnation— Truth will triumph; and the authors of such falsehood will feel its dreadful recoil, in the infamy to which the justice of mankind will consign them. And your name, General, shall go down to posterity, doubly hallowed by the severity of its trials.

(A Copy.)

Wm D. Martin
S. Carr

Burwell Bassett

John M. Kee

James Finlay

Wiley Thompson of Ga

Stephen Sayles

Robertson

John Anderson of Maine

James W. Ripley

Michael Hoffman

Georgia Mc Duffie

Samuel Beardsley of N.Y.

Alexander Smyth

of

Dawson Owen of Alabama

Willie Person Mangum

Hopkinson Fort

of Georgia

J. Floyd of Va

Joseph Duncan

of Illinois

Joel Turney

Jon. Harvey

of New-Hampshire

Wm. Floyd of Georgia

Ashwood. of

N. Carolina

Gabriel Moore of

Alabama

G. Thomas

Silas Wright Junr.

of New York

Tho Hinds

S. R. Hobbie, of

New York

Wilson Lumpkin of Geo

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James Earll Junior.
of Accomack

James Fergusson Va
D. Gaussen Va

Thomas Tabard do

Wm. Clark. Md.

I. R. Eaton

Jno. G. Stower N. J.

Saml. K. Paul
" "

Wm. Davenport of Va.

Robert Desha

Ely O. Belden — of Kentucky

Ingraham.

John Hallock Jur of N. Y.

L. E. Wilson of Md

Isaac Sale of Md.

M. E. Isaacs

Jno. D. Bell

David Bronkett

Wm. B. Sterigere of Pa.

Henry Daniel.
Kty.

D. C. Mitchell

John C. Weems of Maryland

Jno. H. Marable

Warren R. Davis

John Blair

M. T. Nuckolls

Nathaniel Garrow - of N. York

Richard Henry Wilde of Georgia

Jonathan Jennings of Ind.

My friend John Jolly stood
under of his children & the
Cherokees on the Arkansas.
your father the President
of the United States by Dr Boyle
has received your talk - he
received it & we were standing
face to face, shaking each other
by the hand.

Your boy, "twelve years ago
"you came here to visit, but not
"have no visit, you come here
"by my advice, and I am pleased
"=ed that you are glad."

It is true, you went there
you are by my advice, and
there you and your children
may rest in peace & quiet forever
as long as grass grows
or water runs.

your boy "you have no visit,
but you do not tell your father
how it is interrupted - Inform
him who disturbs your
visit, and if it is an unfriendly
interruption, or interference
with you or your children
rights secured by the agreement

Which placed you there, they
will be removed, and you and
your people, shall be at rest.
you will be protected in all
your just rights and the en-
croachments suffered upon
you, or your people.

I am, Governor Houston,
your son, is proud with you,
I regret he left his State, but
as he did, I am glad he is with
his father, I commend you
both to treat them kindly as
a son- Shake them by the
hand for me, and tell them,
nothing I tell them, I have to
the people, to which pouch, I will
keep them in remembrance
of him, and smoke the pipe
in friendship with you and
your people.

My heart is near to your
people, and I shake
you by the hand with the
affection of a father as
tho' we were face to face

Andrew Jackson

Friday Morning

Dear Genl

An observation in
which I have just read
The enclosed letter from
Major Hamilton, having
reference to a subject that
will probably engage much
of your special attention,
induces me to [illegible]

Yours -

Sam as always
Yr respectful & faithful
Svt

Hlee

Genl Jackson

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Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Hamilton Jr
May 15 Sec

Being called on, we do certify that in a conversation between Col. H. Hays, Saml Hays and Francis Woodward in their own, Col Hays observed he had addressed a letter to Mr. Woodward requesting him to make a statement relative to a proposition made him (Woodward) by Col. Wm P. Anderson; — Woodward refused to make the statement him self, saying that Hays must make it & he would sustain him. — Hays accordingly made the statement, read it to Woodward who readily assigned it.

Hays then observed that he might have done this without any unpleasant feelings, as it was all he wanted. Some intimation having been made that it might be said the statement was obtained by constraint — Woodward replied that he was not one of that kind of men who could be forced into measures; then observed he would answer Col. Hays letter, which he did accordingly observing that he had named many other persons to whom he had made the same statement Mr. Woodward also saying, "Gentlemen the reason I first refused to make this statement is not because I do not believe Col Anderson to be a d—d rascal; for I do consider him to be as d—d a rascal as ever disgraced human nature; — but that his, Woodward's circumstances rendered him peculiarly apprehensive of the torment of abuse that would be poured upon him if he had volunteered.

Robt I Smith

H H Wynne

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Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 4th inst. just
received. I am happy to find that you do
not despair of the Republic, as tho' you
say, others do. I cannot for my own part
see any cause to despair. The Colo. Tornado
that has swept over Newyork, will only
purify the republican ranks, and
leave it in a healthful & united con-
dition - a few influential men, who
professed to be attached to the Democracy
& influenced by the Banks & money power, &
seduced, & deluded many who
had confidence in their professions
to go over with them to the Whig Stan-
dard & voted with them at the poll, which
gave to the Whigs their late success - It is
the success of a day - The people will soon
understand the treachery practised upon
them by those Conservatives, traitors
to the cause of the people & Democracy
who, under the influence of the Banks & money power
at the approach of the election has
decluded them on to the embrace of the
Federalists, the Aristocrats, the money power,
who are forging chains for the labour
of our country thro the combination
of the Bank Institutions. This treachery of the
Conservators, I note the rapturous
republicans where the people are the
Sovereign power, & thereby counts the
House of Lords in England as opposed
for the same purpose, to wit, to oppress
& govern the democracy) cannot long
deceive the people - when they viewed the
Bankrupt State of two thirds of the
Newyork & other Banks, the treachery

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practise upon them, by these conser=
=vators, who profess to be Republicans, will
be fully opened to their view, and
the next election can
favourably mean recoil will be, as
that of Saturday the ten years gone
by—I expect, that the Portuguese Tornado
which has swept over Newyork
will only hurry, and hasten the demo=
=cracy from Maine to Louisiana,
& the recoil will be tremendous—
Let every Republican do his duty
and the true spirit of State will ride thro=
=ugh safely through the storm and
cast her anchor in a safe and
durable harbor.

The moment the divorce bill
passes the battle is won & a lasting se=
=curity to the Labour of our country
by the establishment of a Sound Cur=
=rency for its product, preventing the
ravages it from periodically Ploundering
upon it, the onerous load of twenty
five & thirty percent by the Suspension
of Specie payments & depreciation
of Paper currency—I only
believe that the great mass of the people
do not read, & understand this; and
understanding it, they be ready to submit
to be hewers of wood & drawers of water
to the Jagouts, Bankers, Speculators
& Swindlers—I answer No—the brave
Sons of New England may become
become so degenerate they will tolerate
and crush the aristocratic pride &
their money powers, & sustain the ad=
=ministration in administering the
constitution agreable to its original—

reading—

which secures to the producer of
labour a due value currency of uni-
form equivalent to leaving the owners
to manage their Banks and
paper credit system as may best
suit themselves, whilst the Govern-
ment of our country will be protected
from the onerous burden of re-
deeming depreciated paper and thus foster
trade. This will be done by a separation
of the Government from all
Banks, a union of Banks and
State I believe more dangerous
than a union between church
& State, which is deprecated by
all Republicans. I believe more dangerous, be-
cause money is the greatest power and most
dangerous of the two, to our republic
system.

I have seen with great respect
the attitude that Mr Beehee
Mr Rives has assumed. Their course
must in the end, if successfully
lead to the establishment of a nation-
al Bank & the destruction of our
Republican system. After the
treachery of the State Banks to the
Government can any lover of
our country, its independence &
safety advocate a union of the
Government & Banks, by again
placing in their power to use
the Government what security can the Govt
have, if they are again trusted as di-
rectors, they will not suspend again
when never they can make twenty five
per cent profit, leaving the

2601

the Government of Bonkruptcy, and throw
ing on the labour of the country a
depreciated paper-Ask any Man of
common sense who would be the Enemy
of wise national Defence in the hour
of State Banks, not response the Ox the
Government who on the event of
war might suspend Specie Payments
Bonkrupt the Government, and
coerce her to submit to a foreign
yoke, or secure herself from inglorious
answer no- such feelings do not
belong to the patriot- It belongs
only to the Sordid the valiue money
more than the love of
country, country & liberty & freedom
& independence bequeathed to us
by the blood of our revolutionary
Sires. But the conservators say
select the State Banks as Specie
repositories- I will once confine
in the State Banks- was that confi:
dence well placed- their treacherous
conduct to the Government answers the question- they
deserters of the Banks have no excuse
for their treachery to the Govern:
ment- every day the most of their
boards, they knew their insolvency
and their efforts to meet them by
were cautioned & secretly by the
Secretary of the Treasury that Drafts
issued on their shorters should not be met,
& their solemn obligations to the
Government & every principle
of moral honesty to the
it- Stellen upon us to shun all of all- these

at the polls from its corrupting influence-
purify our elections- protect the morals
of our people and give peace, harmony
and prosperity to our beloved country-
This is not all the beneficial results
that will flow to our country- the
revenue received on gold & silver, and
disbursed in kind, will cause the
Banks to resume specie payments,
keep them within the bounds of just
banking principles, give to the
people a metalic currency, or its
paper representative, prevent over
issues by the banks, over tradings,
& wild speculations which has
been the bane of our country, to
the great injury of the laboring
[illegible], and here after the
suspension of specie payments
by the Banks to the great prostration
of agriculture, manufactures, and
commerce by affording to a cir-
culating currency, undervaluing
its real representative- do it from
the duty then of all patriots to unite
in the system, that will protect the
morals of the people- secure to labour
a fair reward- an undervaluing stan-
dard of value, give purity to our elections
and to our legislation, & prosperity
to every branch of industry & honest
pursuits- give to the people the
benefit of the means for the establishment
of which they have been taxed, and-

2/03 2

and from the benefits of which they have been deprived, the Augean filth of their paper credit system, ~~[illegible]~~ in open violation of the guarantee by the constitution - I respect even there be a real patriot - one who duly appreciates his government, and the blessings secured to us under our constitution, the purity of our free institutions, the security & independence of our country against foreign influence, that would hungered our revenue to the purposes of irresponsible banks who, in case of war, would suspend specie payments, bankrupt the government & cause it to submit to a foreign yoke, or to make an degrading & dishonorable treaty. The voice of every patriot must & answer emphatically, no - Then let all unite in the only plan of safety, in carrying out the plan recommended by the President of seperating the Government from all Banks & keeping its revenue under its own control, secured by the legislation of Congress - This done, it will give security to the Government - protect the morals of the people - give purity to legislation & free the elective franchise from the corrupting influence of the Banks & money power and ensure peace, harmony & prosperity to our country -

these obligations they suspended specie
payments on a stock of specie of forty millions
of dollars in the Treasury of forty millions
of money-or upon the Government
was bankrupt, & withheld from her
the means of discharging her honest
debts & sacrificing the interests
credit; & still there are men pro-
fessing to be republicans who
wish & aim to enable the Government
with these banks to overthrow
the Government has no control.

But it is said by the conservators
are unwilling to compromise with
our republican friends by making
these banks our special depositories-of
what security has the Government
that they would not misapply or
withhold the specie deposits as
they have already done the general
deposits, if they did, where is the
remedy-a suit at law-and would
this place the Government in
greater security than before-
and if in a state of war would the
enemy forbear until the Govern-
ment could recover her money
& prepare for defence-No, No-
Then let the Government, collect
& keep her revenue in the hands
of her own agents, responsible
to her, & under her own control.

But would bloody hands
of the sword & purse in the hands
of the executive as brought up
for political effect, to alarm
the people-is there any who can
think political Humbug to this

21055

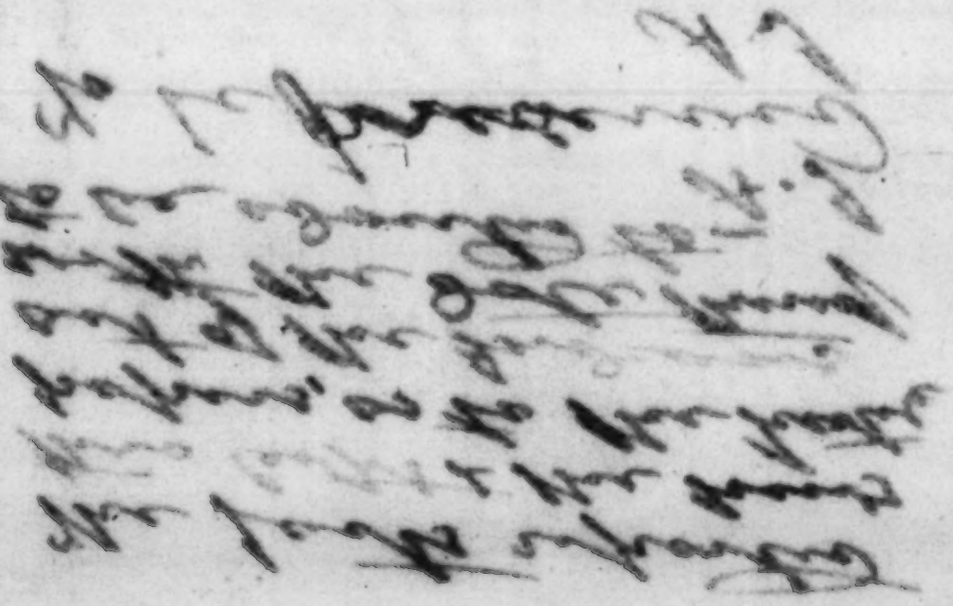
believe in the danger developed
in these political times. I think
not. It is all for effect to alarm
delude the people and compel them
to submit to the usurpers and
Bank domination. Is not that
part of the constitution which do they
find the power to levy & collect taxes
on ports &c to pay the Debts &
provide for the National Defence
and after collected by their own
officers to place it for safe keeping
and disbursements agreeable to
appropriations by Congress
the hands of those who are sworn to support
over whom the Government
has no control ~~after the appropriations~~
~~have been made by Congress~~
How can the Executive officer
one cent of the public money, under
the present regulations of laws
that has not been appropriated, every
one knows he cannot, and all
disbursements are examined by
Congress every year = ~~and~~
and still this ~~Congress~~ should blindly
bones are surrounded with protections
for political effect who knows
it is not true, and that under
our Government & laws instead
: ing the appropriations to the
specific objects for which the
are appropriated & made by the
Secretary of the Treasury - the
Treasurer & first Comptroller

A Congress is vested with the power to ~~collect~~ lay & collect taxes - to raise armies, and when raised, the President is charged with the due execution of the laws, & the direction of the army - by Law the money appropriated is specially directed to be applied to the purpose objects for which it is appropriated & not one cent can be drawn from the Treasury but on the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury countersigned by the Treasurer and first comptroller - the President is bound by solemn oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to every congress, the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to make an exposé of all the disbursements, which are examined by congress thro' its com=mittees - and the President, for failure of duty, is liable to impeachment - away then with this load head and bloody bones, conjured up for political effect - to prevent the revenue from being kept by the agents of Government under its own control, lest to continue the enormous frauds that the people are to be taxed; a revenue raised, to be placed in the custody of irresponsible banks, as coaxed for ~~banks~~ banking ~~to~~ encouragement issues of paper, & secured by the then bankrupt state of the Government, producing a ~~throwing~~ depreciated paper - By separating the Government from all Banks and keeping its revenue in the hands of its own agents, subject at all times to its own control, we relieve the Government from the political influence of the money power - secure to the people the purity of legislation, & relieve

2/0534

have yet arrived, nor can any be certainly expect-
-ed before the 24th - shall get them 500 of Hall's
rifles. The delay has attributes to the bursting of
Steam boat boilers &c.

Since 29th, by letter, dated Post Office, Columbus,
mention is made of fourteen persons having
been murdered on the 26th, in Baker County,
about 100 miles south of Columbus, by a large
body of Indians (suspected to be about 300) who
were passing thro' that County on their way to
Florida.



The facts reported
thro Capt & the Heads
papers, as to the hostile
act of the Indians
with the date thereof
to be adverted to —
A. J.

To be preserved
A. J.

Cert Indians

Dec 17th 1817

Declaration of Serjt Augustus Sachs of the United States Artillery

I Started on the 19th or 20th Dec. from Fernandina with Joseph Sanders, Thomas Summers and Maines citizens of the United States in order to spend the Holy days in St. Augustine, those three citizens was to proceed from St. Augustine to the Matanzas; and in every place that we stopped at the River St Johns I was cautioned against that Inhabitants — and the questions of the inhabitants was do you know Serjt. Sachs for by such names Little Bonaparte as the Vagabonds of that said place call me) my answer was always no. About two miles from St. Nicholas, a Corporal, Sweet a boat with three men, one was Mr Gordon another Capt Baker, and the other unknown to me: — they hailed my sloop and told me they had some thing very particular to tell me, and I came about and waited for them. — At their arrival Mr Gordon told me If I did not take care of my self I would lose my life, because a great number of deserters &c. was expecting me every day and sworn against my life, and told me not to go to St. Nicholas particularly. My answer was I shall go any how, and if they want to kill me I shall have the chance to kill some of them too. — I proceeded on when the Packet was about musket shot from the shore they began to fire eight or nine muskets, loaded with ball, one after another into the Packet: — I ordered the Pilot to make for shore; but he resisted and told me I was not acquainted with the place, and that we should be killed for a certainty, I added, I was there a few days ago and know there is no mercy for you: — well says I if that is a fact keep us off: — and we proceeded the same night as far as Mr Sanches. — There was on the shore of St Nicholas seven or eight men, and a great number inside of the Garison. Next morning we proceeded to Mr Corins where we landed and took our baggage ashore, and left the Packet in the care of the said Mr Corins until Mr Sibeau that I gave charge to carry her back to Fernandina I should call for it; and begged Mr Sibeau to inform the owner of the Sloop that I should be in Fernandina three or four days after Christmas. — This done I met at Mr Corins with Doctor Mull a relation of Mr Maines who offered to shew us the way to Mr Plummers where we could get horses to carry us to St. Augustine. after we had found what we were enquiring for, we had our baggage brought from Mr Corins to Doctor Mills and took dinner there. — not having sufficient accommodation there for some of us I told my brother and Mr Maines to sleep there, & that Mr Summers & myself would go and lay at Mrs Plummers (on the St. Johns) about a mile off from

Doctor Nails. — about 11 or 12 Oclock Dr Mull was wounded by a parcel of Brigands at the head of which was Capt. Miller:- The door being fastened they opened the Window and shot, without any provocation whatever, my brother Joseph Santee and Mr Maines, both of them laying on chairs before the fire place.- Capt Miller when my Brother dropped on the floor, said to them I have got you this time, I am sorry you are not dead; — finding out his mistake, never mind says he to my brother, I made a mistake that I am not sorry for, but I wont miss him this time; — Come boys Sergeant of Spain, let us proceed to the Garrison Santee, we will get him this time; have you brought Spades? because he is sure to die. — They then proceeded towards Mrs Plummers with a party of five or six men, two deserters, one thief, one murderer, the others I dont know who they were, they went into the house by every door and window, and one of them summoned me to surrender as a Prisoner, I told them he was welcome but I wished to know by Capt Miller what authority he acted, Capt Miller walked in by another door and said I'll let you know by upon [illegible] orders, upon which one answered, "you damned American rascal," at the same time put his pistol at my breast and tried to pull the bigger, but the pistol happened not be cocked; he then cocked it and was going to fire, when Mr. Hart one of the party, seized him by the arm, and told him he believed he knew me, and that I was a gentleman and no body should hurt me in his presence; then Capt Miller said never mind I have killed two of them and you shall be for the Governor:— give me a rope and you boys tie him, but Mr Hart opposed himself to the order and said he should be answerable for me. — I was kept under a guard of five negroes during the remaining part of the night, because the whole party were so drunk that they were obliged to lay down. — next morning I was carried to St Michilas in triumph, Capt Miller shouting on our entrance into town;- several voices asked, what do you bring him alive for. — We were put (Mr Summers and me) under the guard of the place.— Previous to our [illegible] from Mrs Plummers I was deprived of all my papers and seeing my furlough signed by Major Bond, he said (Capt Miller) that is another fellow that I wish to have here — I'll learn him how to send Commands in this Country. We sent for my sloop & would not suffer me to take my trunk along, saying you shall have it time enough. next morning when we were ordered to start, I said I would not go until I should see my trunk, it was then brought to me with all my best Clothing out of it, and a gold watch missing. — I could not get any satisfaction from Capt Miller for that robbery. I was obliged to start under an escort of him and 6 men. The night before we started I was urged by

several gentlemen to make my escape, even the centinel; they had a boat ready and provisions in it; but I would not accept the offer, telling them, go and tell Capt Miller that it is too late for him to see his fault, that I shall have satisfaction; that my escape would take him out of trouble and that I shall not do it, and I beg you gentlemen, his messengers to retire and let me rest. Next morning we departed for Augustine, where the first day I was put in the dungeon of the Castle.

This is to certify that the original, of which the foregoing is substantially a correct copy, is in the hand writing of Sergeant Carter, and was sent by him to me, while I was in St Augustine, from the place of his confinement.

It is further certified that, in a previous short interview with the Sergeant, he imparted a verbal statement to me, nearly the same, as the foregoing written declaration; — which was corroborated by the verbal statements at sundry times of several respectable and disinterested citizens of the Province of East Florida, who were witnesses of the greater part of the transaction.

J. M. Clapell
A. a. d. Gen.

Declaration of
Serj^t Santee —

The Impression that prevailed between some of the Members of my Cabinet have occasioned an apprehension in regard to myself which requires an explanation of my personal feelings to prevent future misunderstanding. I should have stated at a preceding [illegible] to have this entered with Mr Ingham & Mr Branch & Berrien when we met & send to them (Mr Ingham, Mr Branch & Mr Berrien) That the course pursued by them to his or whether formerly towards Major Eaton & his family was in my opinion under the circumstances not only unjust & unkind but dishonorable to themselves. The ground upon which this opinion is founded are substantially these.

1st I do not claim the right to interfere in any manner in the domestic concerns or personal intercourse of any member of my Cabinet nor have I ever in any manner attempted it. But from information, and my own observation on the general course of events I am fully impressed with a belief that [illegible] & your

[illegible]

families, have an addition to the evidence of their own understanding to endeavor by [illegible] to avoid intercourse with Mrs Eaton.

25801

and thereby sought to exclude her from
society & degrade him. It is impossible
for me upon the fullest and most
dispassionate view & consideration
of the subject to regard this course in
any other light than a wanton
disregard of my feelings & a reproach
of my Official conduct. It is of that
character without solicitation, or his part
either to enter into any Explanation,
of the injustice of the imputations
which as I firmly believe Prentice
& envy have cast upon his wife
& continue him there. If her character
is such as to justify active measures
on the part of the members of my
Cabinet to exclude her from their
society it is I who am responsible to the community for this
alleged indecency to be the proper
person to make Explanation from my Cabinet
If is in vain to attempt to disguise
the true aspect of the question, and
it is not in my nature to do so if
I could; nor can I consent to bestow
any feelings towards those with whom
I am associated officially or professing those
without disclosing the truth of those opinions
- my whole life has been at variance
with such a course, and I am too old
to practice it now. I must cast
to respect myself when I feel
myself capable of it.

25802

25803

* Therefore have I sought this interview, to
apprise you of my Truth in the
report that you have entered into the
combination charged, to drive major
Eaton from my cabinet that I feel
it an indignity to myself, and
as of a character that will not be
hereafter to be considered.
read to them Andrew Jackson

25802

Private

to be put away
with my Pri-
vate papers
those papers
I desire may
be perused
by the Gentlemen
that or for as there
influence that
it was ever used
dispersed pattern
with who to
I recommise
the Colonist
I determine
not to dismiss
them —

having been informed by several
members of congress that there were
a combination entered into by three
of my ~~colleagues~~ heads of Departments
with a foreign lady to drive myself
Eaton & his family out of Society
& by that means force me to dismiss
him from my Cabinet. This has
been instructed by members
of Congress to the effect the plan had
been adopted (which was to make
parties, first by the foreign lady,
then by Mr Yulee, Broneck, &
Benton, & notto invite proper
Eaton & his family) They parties as
reported had been given & proper
Eaton & his family not invited as
had been predicted. several members
came to me and after reporting these
facts, asked if I intended to permit
such indignity to be offered to me an
= noticed; I assured them I would not,
and that I would call for explanations
from them - Therefore sent & had
an interview with three gentlemen
I informed them of the information
I had recd of the combination, from
they members of congress, and the plan
having been carried into execution
& that I had sent for them for explanation
& enquiry whether the information
I had recd was correct when we met &
made the following statements

25803

Judge Whitehall
Letter of A.G. to
Thos L. Williams
enclosing a copy -
To be certified by
Secretary - A.G.
Mr Bacon & others
Letter Sub-Contracts
Govern in Judge Whs

25804

c 1798, Nov. 16?

Extract from Kentucky Resolutions.

"That the several states composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of Amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers reserving each state to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self Government; and that whensoever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force: That to this compact each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party: That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final Judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but that as in all cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress".

25805

c 1798, Nov. 16

Mr. Burrows -
Baltimore -
Sick - providence
will soon restore him
to health I hope, A. J.

Answer inclosed

Private

Private business.)

Andrew Jackson
President
of the
U States.
Washington.

25806-8

Executive Court of West Florida

Timothy Twitchell
vs
The City Council of Pensacola

N. H. Allen
vs
The same

This is an appeal from the judgement of a Justice of the Peace on a suit brought by the City Council of Pensacola against the appellants to recover a fine imposed by an Ordinance of the City Council for refusing to work on the public drains or ditches —

The case was fully argued, and I have taken every pains to investigate the subject. On the one hand I feel a great reluctance to interfere with the City Council on subjects properly within their controul, presuming that what they have done, has not been without mature deliberation; On the other hand it is my duty to protect the inhabitants from every thing of an unjust and oppressive nature, and to keep other magistrates within the proper bounds of their authority.

It is admitted that the works proposed are of great benefit to the community, and are of an urgent nature. On the trial it was proved that the public drains or ditches were kept open at the expence of the Spanish Government, when there was no Cabildo, and by the Cabildo when there was one; that on the sale of the City property a small sum

was reserved out of the purchase money and plated
in the public Treasury for purposes of this
nature, but that at present the City Council
has no funds a means whatever to accom-
that the winter season is the proper time to do it and
-plish it; that any other time it might
be attended with danger. But the exped
-diency, however plain, is not sufficient,
it is necessary that it be sanctioned by
some usage or law.

On consultation with two gen
-tlemen, one a respectable Spanish inhabi
-tant, and the other a gentleman who had
formerly filled the office of Alcalde, and by
the opinion in writing of the present Alcalde,
I learn that public roads, ditches and cause
-ways are to be kept in repair by the Cabildo, that
according to the Laws of Spain, the Cabildo had
power to pass ordinances, first submitting them
to the superior authority for their approval, that
in case the Corporation have no funds, it may
resort to such means as they may deem suffici
-ent to do the work. That the Corporation is at
present in this situation, and if they have au
-thority to pass ordinances without previously
submitting them for approval, on subjects
within their cognizance, the present Ordi
-nance is warranted by the Spanish Laws
and usages. The Ordinance establishing the
City Council, gives them power to pass Ordin
-ances on the subject within their control
without submitting them for approbation
and this Ordinance has been sanctioned by
the President. although no previous ap
-proval is necessary, there is no doubt of the

power of the Governor to annul them in case they should be of an oppressive nature, and transcend the bounds of the authority of the Cabildo. Of the necessity or expediency, the City Council are the proper judges, and I shd. not consider myself at liberty to interfere unless I considered the act clearly unjust and oppressive. But on this subject there is a diversity of opinion among the inhabitants. I therefore leave the responsibility with the Cabildo. I am informed by the Alcayde that in it operation they have endeavoured to make the requisition as lightly as possible, and that all those are excused whose situation does not permit them to spare three days labor from the support of their families

But with respect to the exaction of the fine I have not been satisfied of its propriety. The recovery of the dollar in the pleas of the day's labor with costs, I think is sufficient.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the Judgement of the Justice of the Peace be affirmed for One Dollar and costs of Suit.

(signed) George Walton
Sec'y W. Florida
& act'g Governor of the same.

a True Copy.
John Coppinger Comnor
Clerk of the Executive
Court of W. Florida

Timothy Twitchell
and
N. H. allen

vs

The City Council

Decree

No. 18. Sold by James P. Parke, NO. 74, South Second Street, Philadelphia....Merritt, Printer.

Tonnage

MANIFEST of the Cargo on board the Ship Orleans

whereof Benjamin Snell is Master, bound from Philadelphia to New Orleans

Name of Shipper.	Residence of Shipper.	Marks & Nos.	PACKAGES WITH THEIR CONTENTS.	Names of Consignees.	Residence of Consignees.
J. D. St Feliz	Philad.ᵃ	address	One box of Merdre	a Quarte	New Orleans
E. L. Guieu	do	"	One bundle	John Longpre	Do
C. N. Banker	do	"	Two hundred and eighteen bags of Salt Petre	Gilbert Martineau	Do
Craig Huston & Co.	do	Foster Clau	Five box Mdz & four do horse Collars	Fisk McNeil & Co	do
Anth.ᵒ Rasch	do	M.D. & Co.	twenty five boxes of lamps	Morgan Dorsey & Co	do
Mc Carey & Son	do	B. Levy Jr	Three bundles Mdze	Benjamin Levy	do
E. Pennington	do	R 1 to 50	fifty bbls of Refined Sugar	B. Snell	do
Joseph B. Lapsley	do	address	one trunk bed wrigt & case & two	Chests Peter Carson	do
Luther Rice	do	do	One box Mdze	McNeil Fisk & Co	Do
James J. Humphreys	Do	F.C.	Six " do	Francis Croft	Do
C. C. & J. Watson	Do	Address	Two do	Morgan Dorsey & Co	Do
Ditto	Do	do	one do	Thomas F. Townsly	Do
Ditto	Do	do	one do	J. H. Shepard	Do
Ditto	Do	do	one do	Chas Pappett	Do
Ditto	Do	Do	Three do	Morgan Dorsey & Co	Do
Ditto	Do	Do	one do	A. Daverau	Do
Ditto	Do	Do	one do	J. Montgomery	Do

N. B. Emerick	do	+ B M	Twenty bbl of Cider	B Snell	Do
Jos. Bayle	do	Address	Three boxes of Mdze	Commage & Son	Do
Do	do	do	Five cases & one Small Bundle	J Cabaroche	Do
Do	do	do	Three cases of Mdze	Lewis Piles	Do
Collins & Croft	do	◆	Four boxes & one bundle of Mdze	Sachari & Jones	Do
N. S. Hansell	do	M D & Co	~~Mdze~~ Thirty three bundles of Collars	Morgan Dorsey & Co	Do
N. Allen	do	M	Fifty eight gr. casks of mine fifty lbs of flour	Gilbert Mortimer	Do
Wagner	do	Address	Three boxes of Mdze	Capt Gardiner	Do
H Rolon	do	H Rulon	Nine trunks nine boxes & one bale	Wilkins & Cinton	Do
A Brajer	do	J M	one hundred boxes of vermicilla	J Mayer	Do
Sam. Whitman	do	—	Four Setts of Fresh hoops	J Wetherline	Do
Cain & von Lengecke	do	A B S	Fourteen boxes & one casks of Mdze	R Delavau	Do
H Deninger	do	U. S.	Thirteen boxes of Mdze	J Symington	Do
J. Bargeber	Do	B & Co	Twenty seven boxes four trunks	Bargeber Oehmeher & Co	Do
			forty four bundles of matting	Bickle & Hamlet	Do
			Thirty boxes, three bales, nineteen trunks	Brown Mr Dam	
Cresson Wester & Co	Do	Cap Lake & Foulkes	seven casks, ten kegs five bbls		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

[illegible]	Do	J.C. Williams	nine packages of Mdse		
C Price & Morgan	Do	S.M. Cutchon	one bbl of Mdse		
Sam^n Archer	Do	A # 15	one bale		
Bevan & Porter	Do	N 6	forty five kgs of nails		
Jefferies & Nuttle	Do	B O & Co	one gig & one box of Mdse		
Adams & Herkness	Do	B H	Thirteen boxes of Marble		
Mash. g. Jackson	Do	Bill Loading	ninty two Packages of Mdse		
Stone & Stodd	Do	A # 65	one case		
Jefferies & Nuttle	Do	M D & Co	one Gig		
J W Dyott	do	J B	18 boxes, 2 bbls 1 Keg Mdse	Jas Bedford	New Orleans
Conrad Hanse	do	A	1 Gig	Morgan Dorsey & Co	"
W Lehman & Roberts	do	W L & Co / I B	14 boxes, 4 barrels, five Kegs, 1 bales	ditto	"
D. S Freeland	do	Job Squire	7 boxes	Job Squire & Co	"
W L. Rhee	do	Gouldemeister & Rees	29 boxes, 3 bales, 14 trunks 10 packages tubs, 18 do collars	G. H Teetzman	"
A Rasch	do	M A R	4 boxes 1 bundle 1 bbl	M. A Rasch	"
C					
Conrad Hanse	do	F F	One box harness	Dubuys & Morgan	"
Do	do	D	One Gig & extra shafts	J M Fortier	"
J B Freeman	do	J C Williams	One box Mdse	William Stenton	"
C. Price & Morgan	do	H Dry	1 Chelsea carriage & [illegible] carriage	Morgan Dorsey & Co	"

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Saml C Wyroff	do	address	One [illegible]	Wm Saul	do
Francis Blair	do	bill Lond	Twelve boxes, eight kegs, four casks, one tub, one bundle spades, one do sights & thirty seven chairs	Rowland Craig	do
Saml G Wright	do	[illegible]	Eleven tons Castings	Wilkins & Linton	do
S P Duncan	do	S Duncan	One waggon, one bale, one bdl, one package, one cradle, ten ploughs, four boxes, four pair waggon wheels	Reynolds & Ralston	do
B Bowen & Son	do	S P	Forty boxes Cyder	B Snell	do
W Brune	do	W Brune	Three boxes, three casks, one bdl saws, two bdls shovels & three bdls spades	R L Rochelle & Stuff	do
F Duffee	do	S	Ten hundred & sixty roses of Onions, Ten bbls & thirty hampers of Potatoes	B Snell	Do
		N	Twenty hhds Porter, D Downing two boxes	Order	
		Miss L S Kinnan	One box CPW nine boxes, one bale, two stoves & pipes		
		Winter & Moore	One box [illegible] one bale B one hundred boxes Cyder, T Moore one box		
		RP	Forty bbls potatoes, One thousand roses of Onions, Ten thousand bricks & Twenty five packages Mdse		

25813

Articles of agreement, between H, E, Don Jose Callava and Genl Andrew Jackson commissioner on the part of the U States; relative to the evacuation and delivery of E. Florida.

Article 1. It devolves upon Genl Jackson to fulfil the stipulations of the 7th Article of the treaty, relative to the transportation of the "Spanish officers, troops, and their baggage" to the Havanna. Genl Jackson will furnish suitable Transports, and Majr Staunton charged with this duty will notify His Excellency Don Jose Callava, when the Transports are ready for the embarkation of the Spanish troops — 15 days rations, the American ration, of salt provisions, bread &c — with 2 days of fresh meat and vegetables ~~an~~ to be procured, making in all 17 days provisions, to be provided as expressed in Genl Jackson's letter of the 21st instant. The provisions to be turned over to the Spanish Commissary or officer authorised to receive them, and subject to the disposition of his Excellency Don Jose Callava may think proper to make: The hours of distribution, cooking &c to be directed by Spanish agents exclusively: No American officers, Stewards or commissaries to eat in the

Transports; and the Captain and crew of the Transports to be charged exclusively with the navigation of their vessels —

No stipulation can be made by Genl Jackson for the transportation of Field Artillery, as not embraced in the 7th Article of the Treaty. Genl Jackson however with a view of accomodating his Excellency; will not object to the embarking of a few pieces pronounced by Major Stanton as Field Artillery, and considered as forming a part of the arms belonging to the Troops; provided, in the opinion of Major Stanton the Artillery so designated can be transported without occupying the place in Transports which must be appropriated to baggage and other articles we are bound under the Treaty to transport — —

Article 2nd. As soon as the Transports are ready, it devolves upon the Spanish Commandant, with a view of expediting the evacuation of the Province to name the day for the embarkation of the Spanish Troops, and the time as named will be such as not to subject the vessels to an unreasonable detention: or the to Stay to the expense of demurrage.

Should Maj' Stanton agree upon re-

-ceiving any Field Artillery on board the Trans-
-ports, the operation of embarking the same must
be performed exclusively by the Spanish Troops.
Article 3rd. The Commandant of W Florida
will have in readiness Inventories of all Archives,
Public instruments, Records and documents, that
relate to the property and sovereignty of that Province.
. These Inventories, signed by the officers appoin-
-ted on the part of the Spanish Commandant, will
be compared with the records, documents &c by
three American officers: certify^ing that the Inventory,
and documents correspond. Which Inventory so
certified with the Archives, documents &c, will
be delivered to the American Commissioner and
receipted for by him -
Article 4th. A statement of the Public edifices,
buildings, barracks, Fortifications, their situations
&c, as particularised in the 2nd Article of the Treaty;
will be made out and certified by the Spanish
Commandant; but there will be no necessity of the
delivery of those buildings separately from the gen-
-eral delivery of the Province, including Islands,
Public lots, Squares, buildings &c, as expressed in the

5th and next Article —

Article 5th. — As soon as a final delivery of that Portion of the Floridas under your command, including Solanda, Public Lots, Squares, unappropriated Lands, buildings, Edifices, Fortifications &c is made to the american Commissioner — a procès verbal in authentic form, signed by both parties; adverting to the authority under which they have respectively acted, will announce the fact of the delivery on the one part and of the receiving on the other, of the Province of W. Florida conformably to the stipulations of the Treaty —

A form of this document has been drawn out and submitted for the approval of the Spanish Commandants. This document contains the substance of the manifesto deemed essential by the Spanish Commandants, as submitted in the 6th Article of aforesaid and sent to Gen Jackson.

The delivery of the Province, signing the documents necessary &c should take place in Pensacola — the ceremony of changing the Flag may be performed at the Fortified Point, Barrancas, but should be on the same day, hour, and simultaneous with the above event.

This ceremony can be agreed upon hereafter —.

Judge Fenwick Eastern
Letter to be supply
Kept

His Excellency
Governor Andrew Jackson
Present

25816

To Gen Collaud

If you have the report in writing of the proper Standard that you have required for the provisions furnished, and the Troops for the Service for the next Officers, their families, & Servants — and the families & Servants, that Classify the Militia Officers & Servants, that Classify with those to be furnished by the United States, but the Proportion of Each Article to be furnished by each State, as a Standard agreeable to the Resolution of the 11th of June last, and known to you by my Letters, and Instructions of the 23d of June last, as well as the Instructions given to the Commissaries, and Quarter Masters, and Deputies, by the Board of War, and Treasury, I desire you will forward the same to me by the first Opportunity — If you have not received the Standard, or Instructions, you will please to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, that the Board may be informed thereof — I am Sir Your most obedient Servant

Extract of a letter from Capt Collaud dated Yorktown 23d June 1781 to one of his Friends

Extract of a letter to the Govr of Md dated the 23d June 1781. acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 12th of June, & that he will endeavour to Comply with the Requisition therein contained — Extract from Capt Collaud's report of the 23d June — & Extract of a letter from Capt Collaud dated Yorktown 23d June 1781 to one of his Friends

25817

Eligius Fromentin of Louisiana to be Judge of the United States for West Florida, and for that part of East Florida which lies Westward of the Cape, to reside at Pensacola.

Alexander Anderson of Tennessee to be Attorney of the United States for West Florida, and for that part of East Florida which lies Westward of the Cape, to reside at Pensacola.

William P. Duval of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida, with the exception of that part which lies Westward of the Cape, to reside at St. Augustine.

John G. Bird of Georgia, to be Attorney of the United States for East Florida, with the exception of that part which lies Westward of the Cape, to reside at St. Augustine.

James G. Forbes of New York, to be Marshal of the United States in and for East and West Florida, with authority to appoint a Deputy either for St. Augustine or Pensacola, while he shall himself reside at the other of those places.

George Walton of Georgia, to be Secretary in and for West Florida, and for that part of East Florida, which lies Westward of the Cape;

William G. D. Worthington of Maryland, to be Secretary in and for that part of East Florida which lies Westward of the Cape, to reside at St. Augustine.

his journey to their home for the benefit of their health - and as soon as more congenial to their health - In the mean time the Government of East Florida is left under the charge of Col. George Walton Secretary of the Territory and that of West Florida under charge of Col. George Walton Secretary thereof each clothed with all the powers of the Governors of the respective provinces under the late Government of Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the President of the United States through me - who is charged faithfully to protect the citizens ceded with the Same comes, in the most full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them under the late Treaty with Spain - and promptly punish the violators of the law, on those who shall fail to render that allegiance to the Government provided out in my proclamation of June on taking possession of the country -

25819

Very Private

Dear Jamal,

Should it be found impracticable to allow me with my present Rank in the Cape Corps I would accept of a Majority with the Brevet Rank of Lt. Colonel from the date of my present Commission

I am Dear Sir
Yr Friend
Francis
Lt Colo. 7th Dr.

Genl. A. Jackson

Washington

25820

Receipts for the
Year 1828 & Long
1829. With Bill
of Sale from Mr
James R. Donelson
for cash dis & Sheds &
some other papers
to be left - the Rect
H M. Rogers receipts
for the Return of Negro
& pasing them as their
& Jno Williams & Co Rect
for Wm J. Bill -

25821

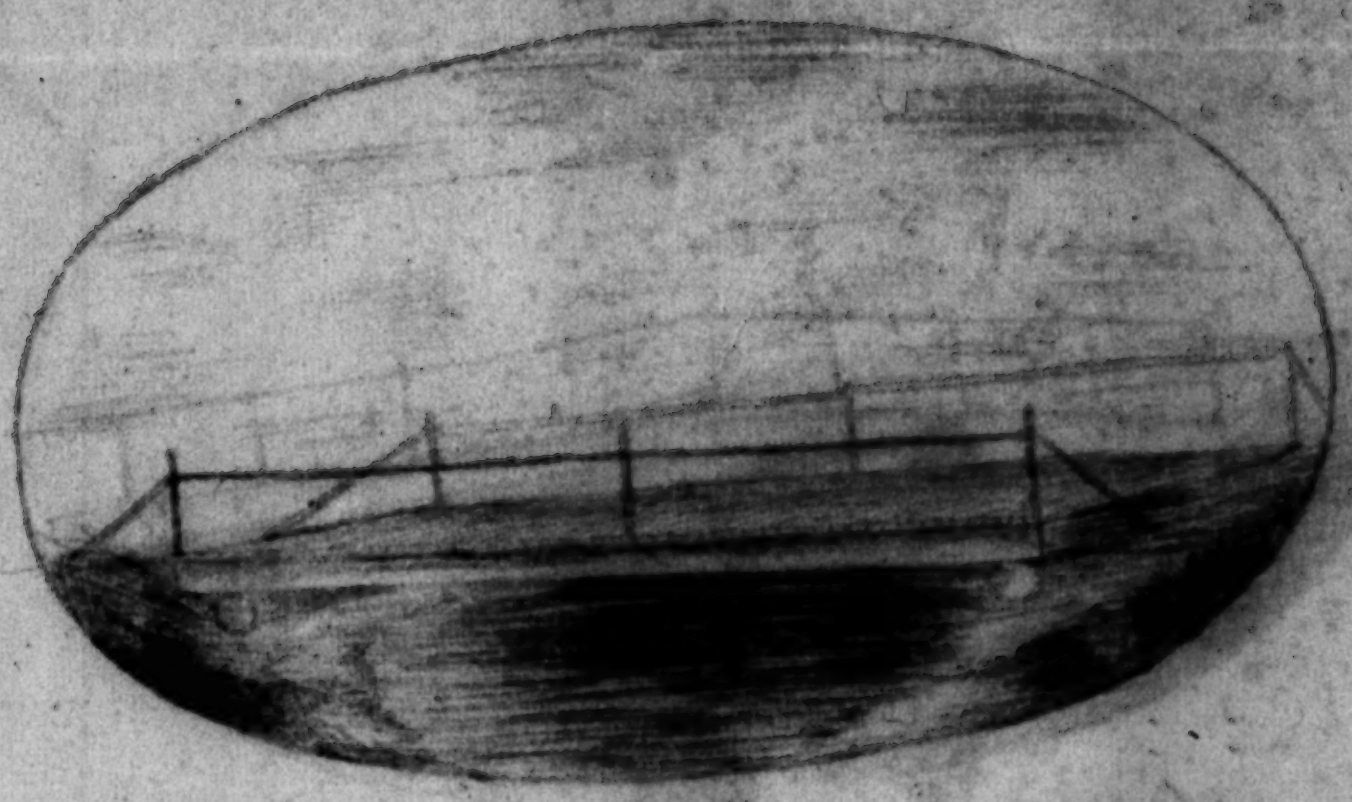
25322

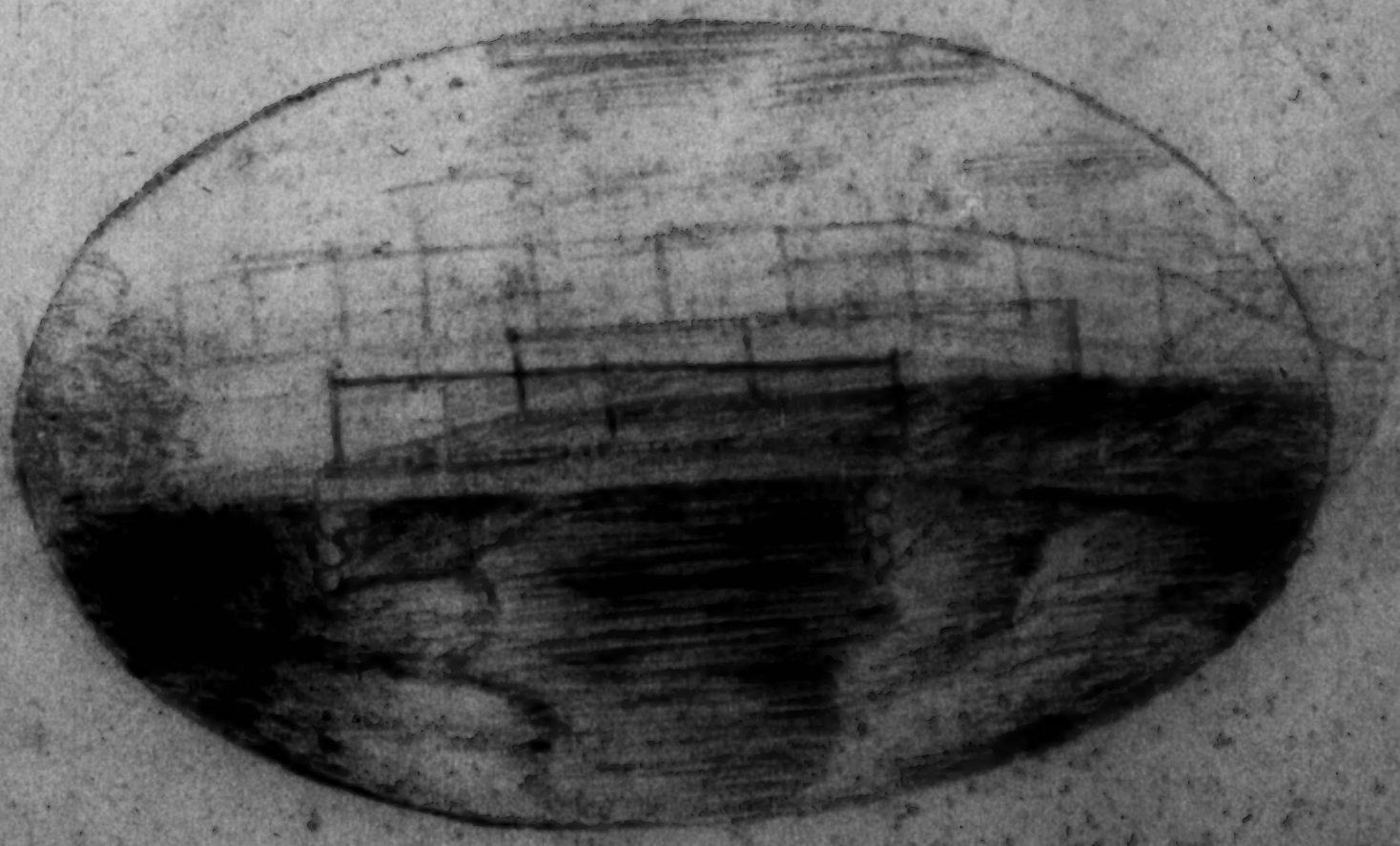
No 4

Plan of the Budges on the So. end M. road—

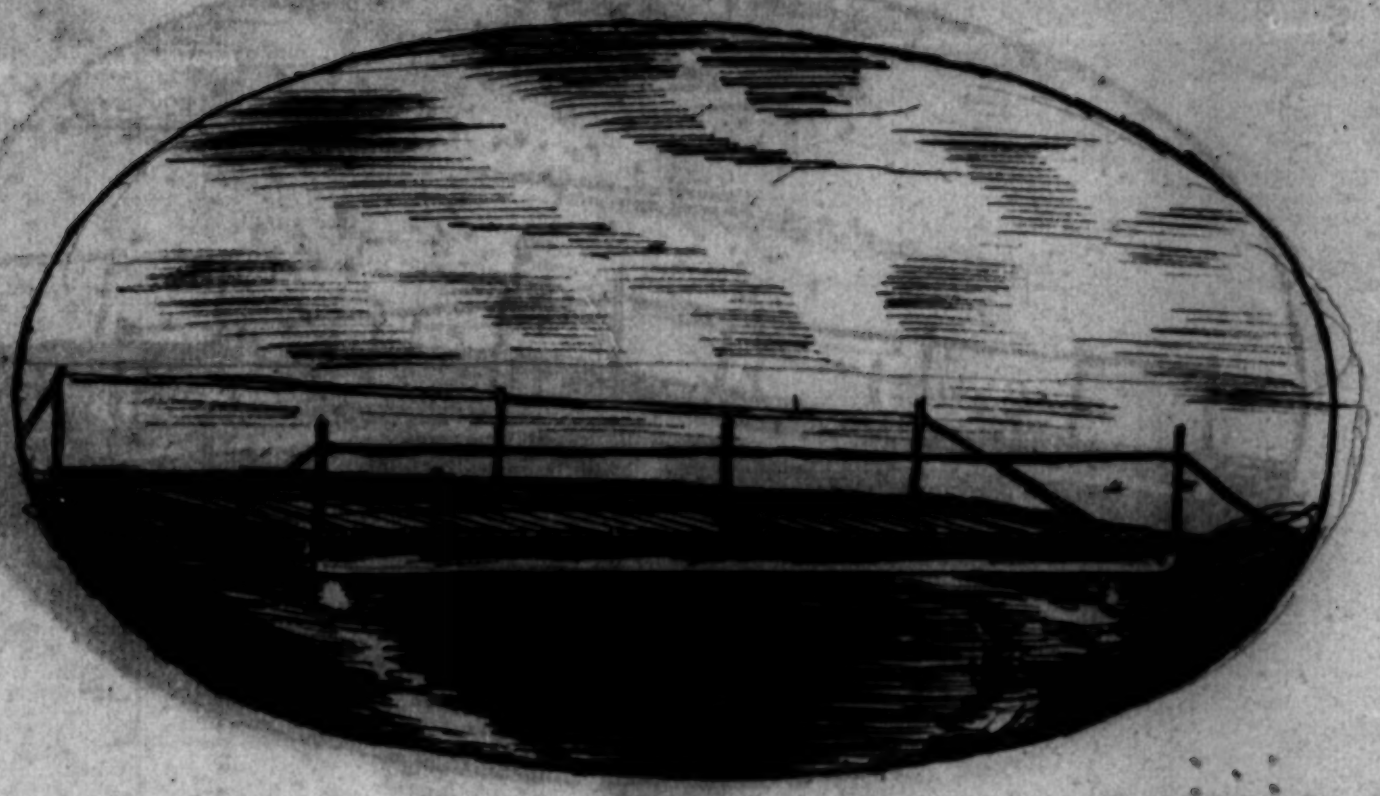
Bridge № 20 At the Ockatome

Bridge № 21 At the Ockakay river





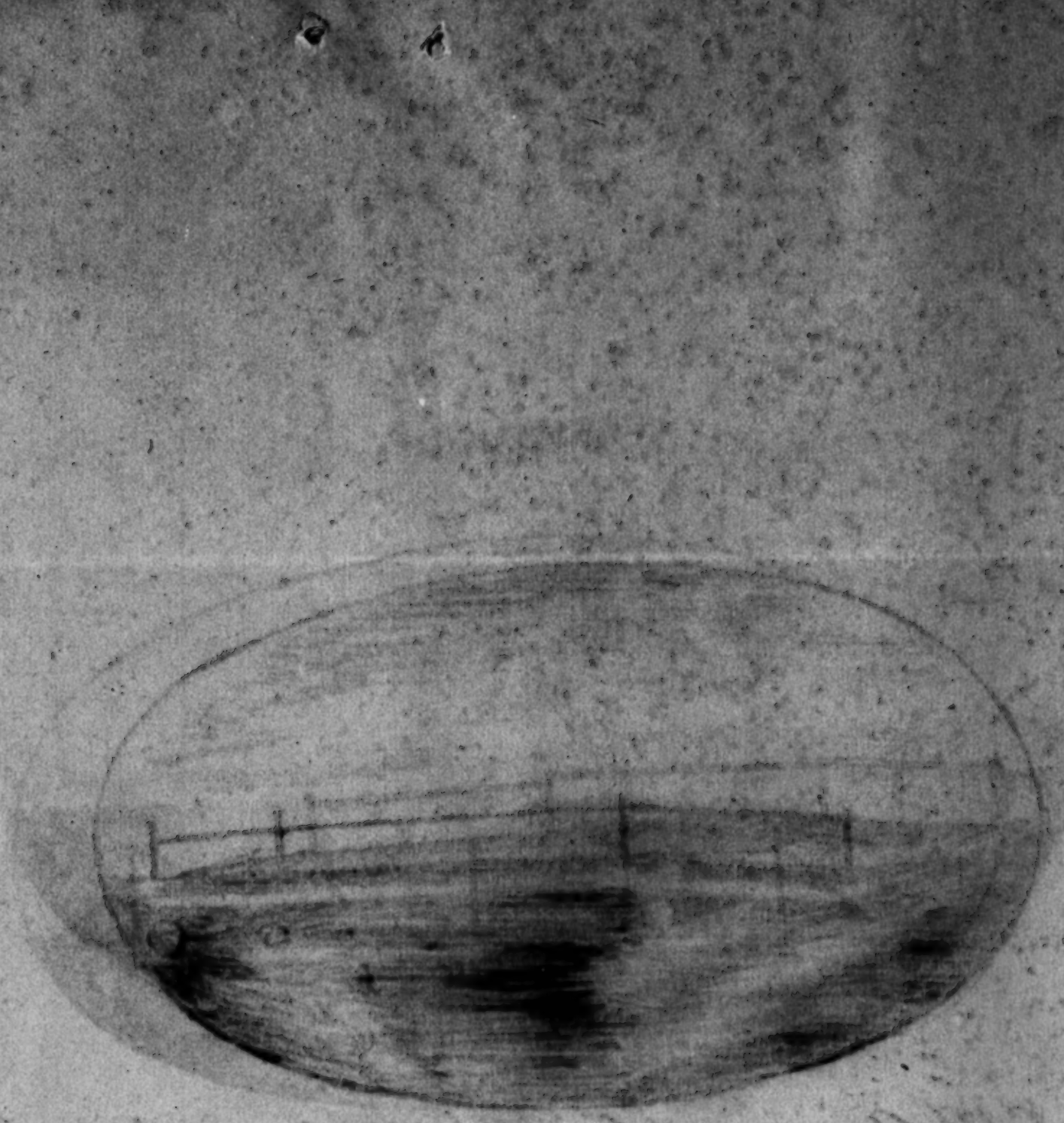
25823



Bridge № 16 Across Graves's Creek

Bridge № 17 Across The River Creek

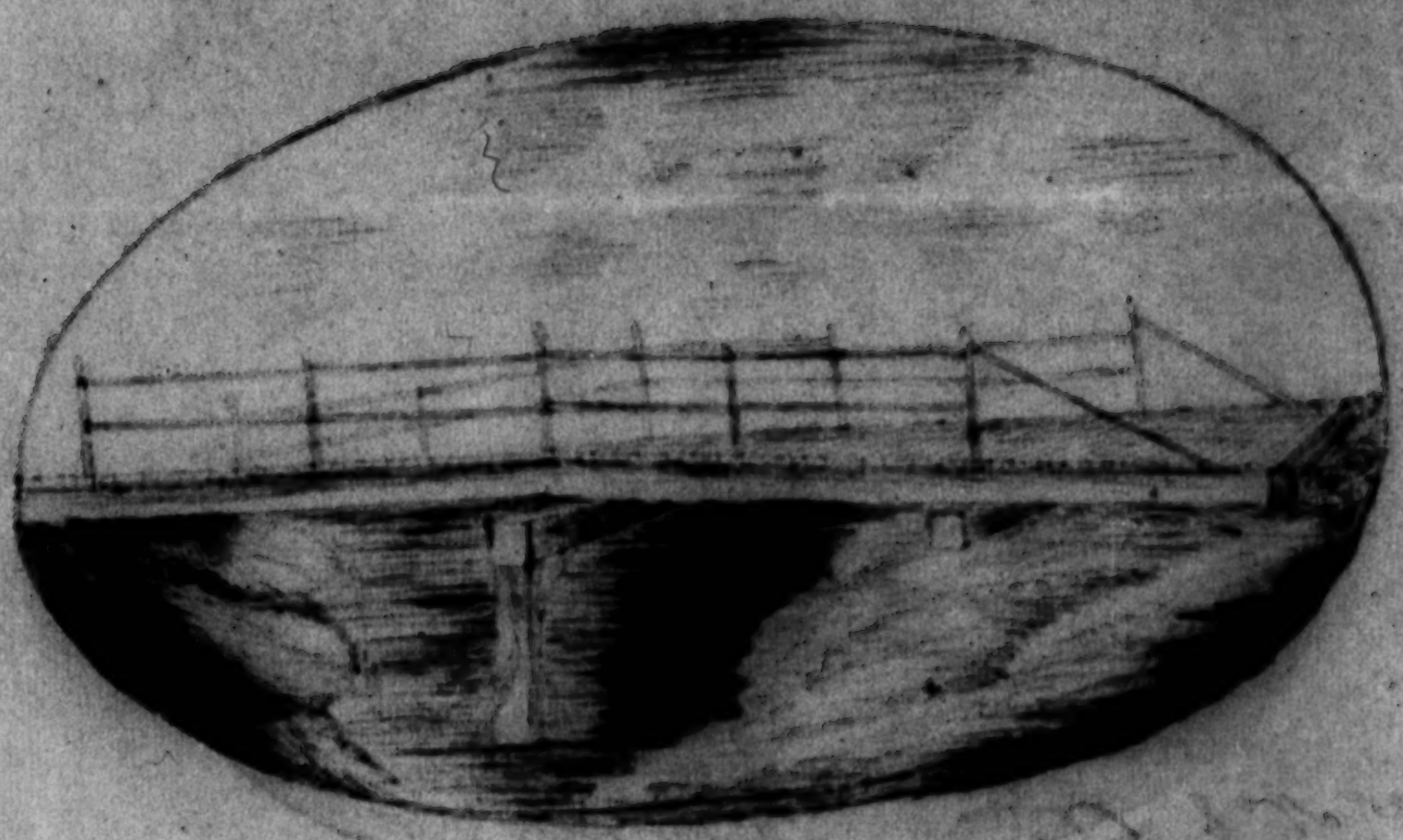
25824

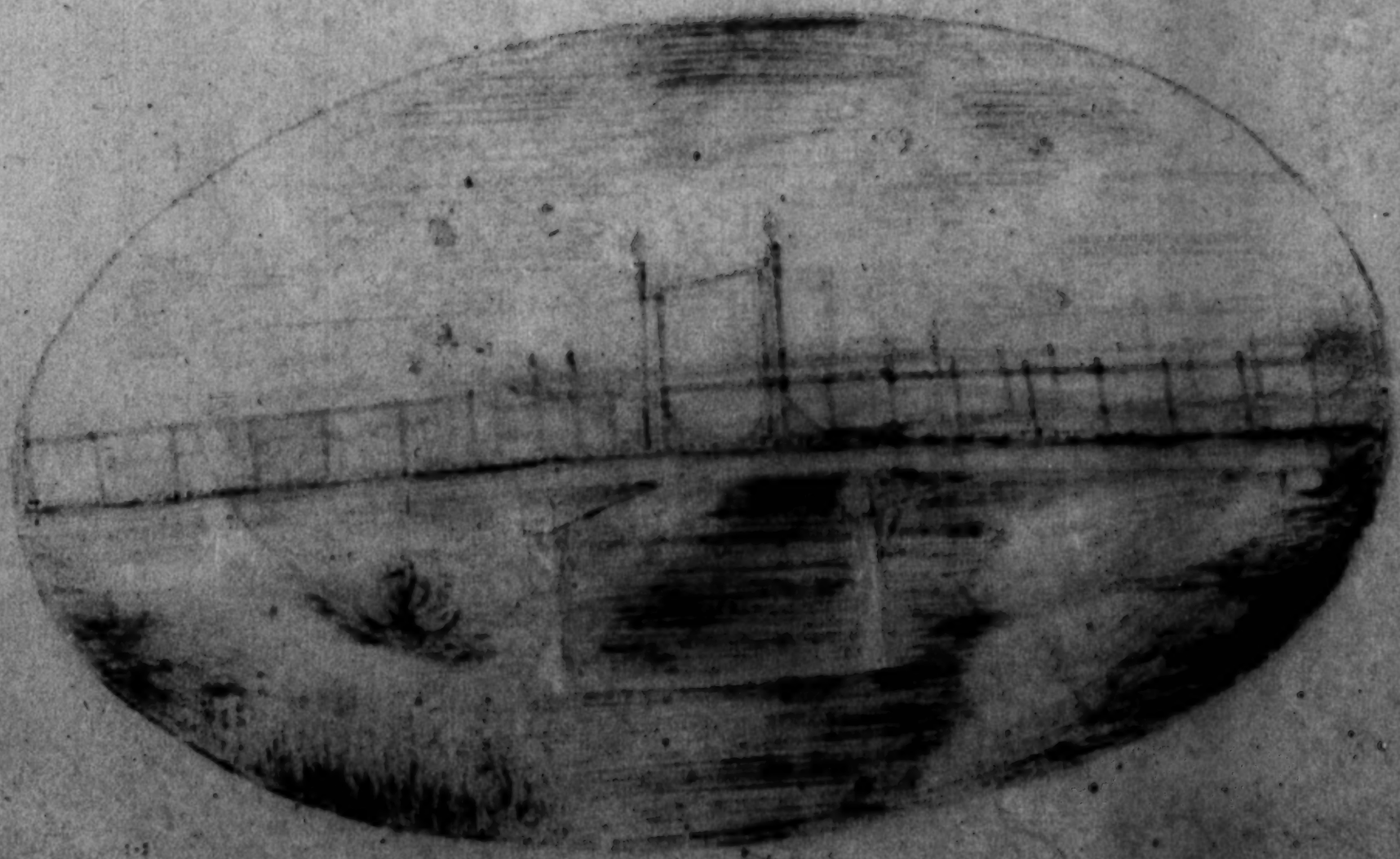


25824

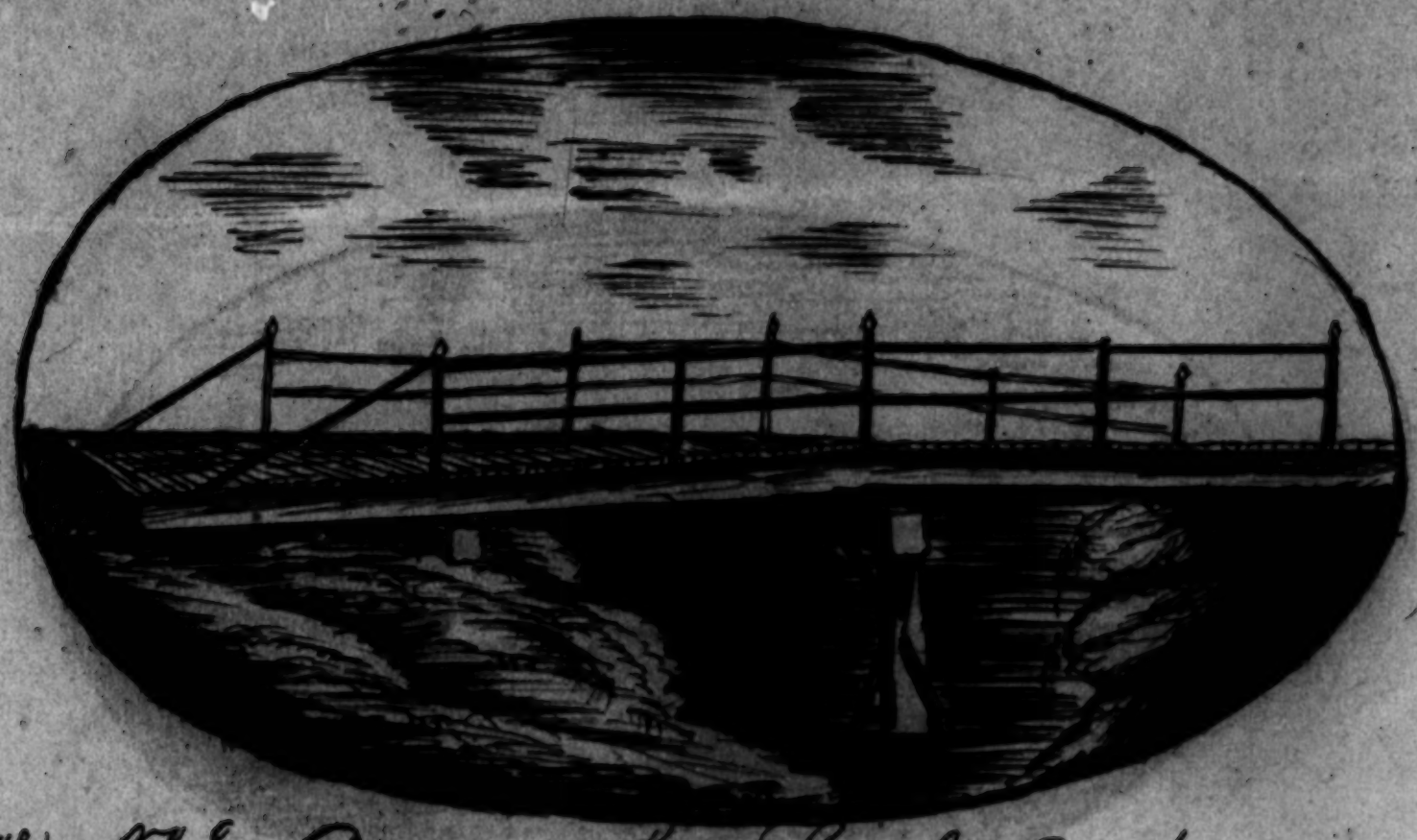
Bridge № 12 Across McLaughlin's Lil Creek

Bridge № 13 Across McLaughlin's Lil Creek



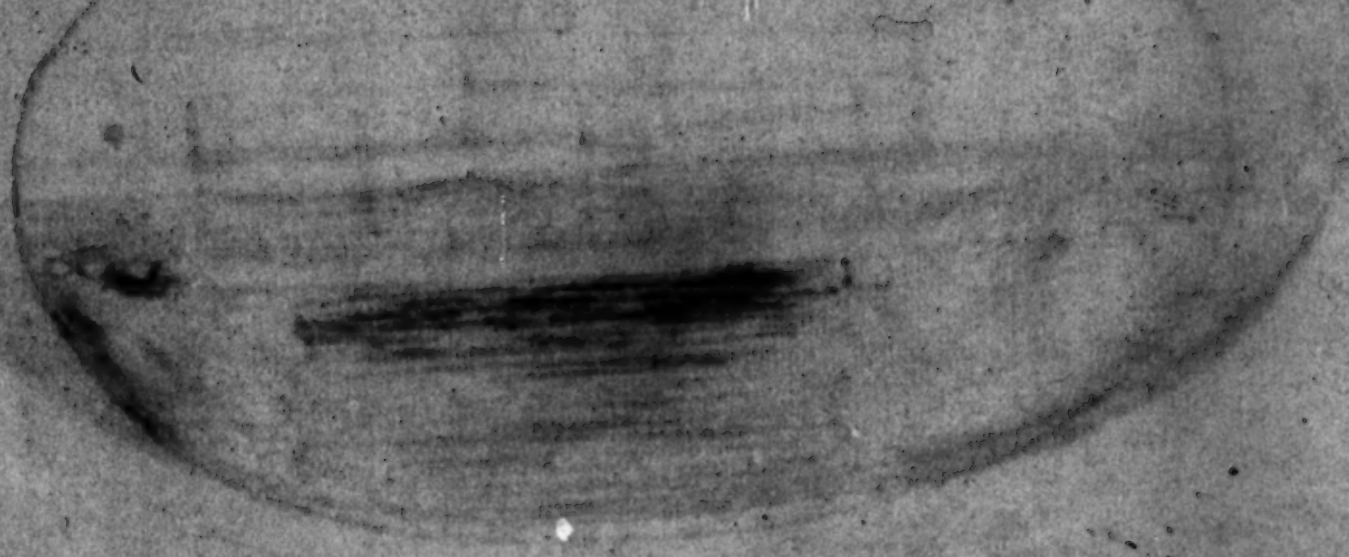


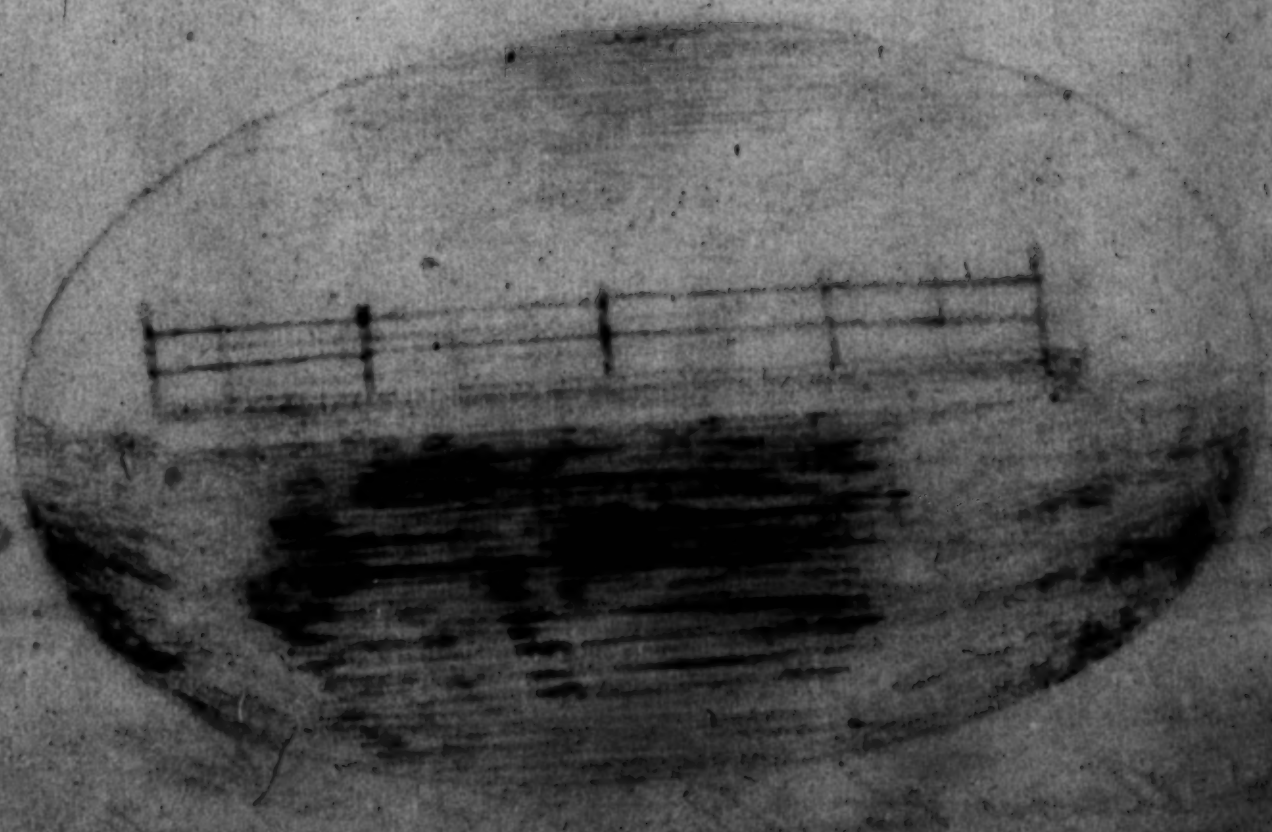
25825



Bridge Nº 8 Across the Little Creek...

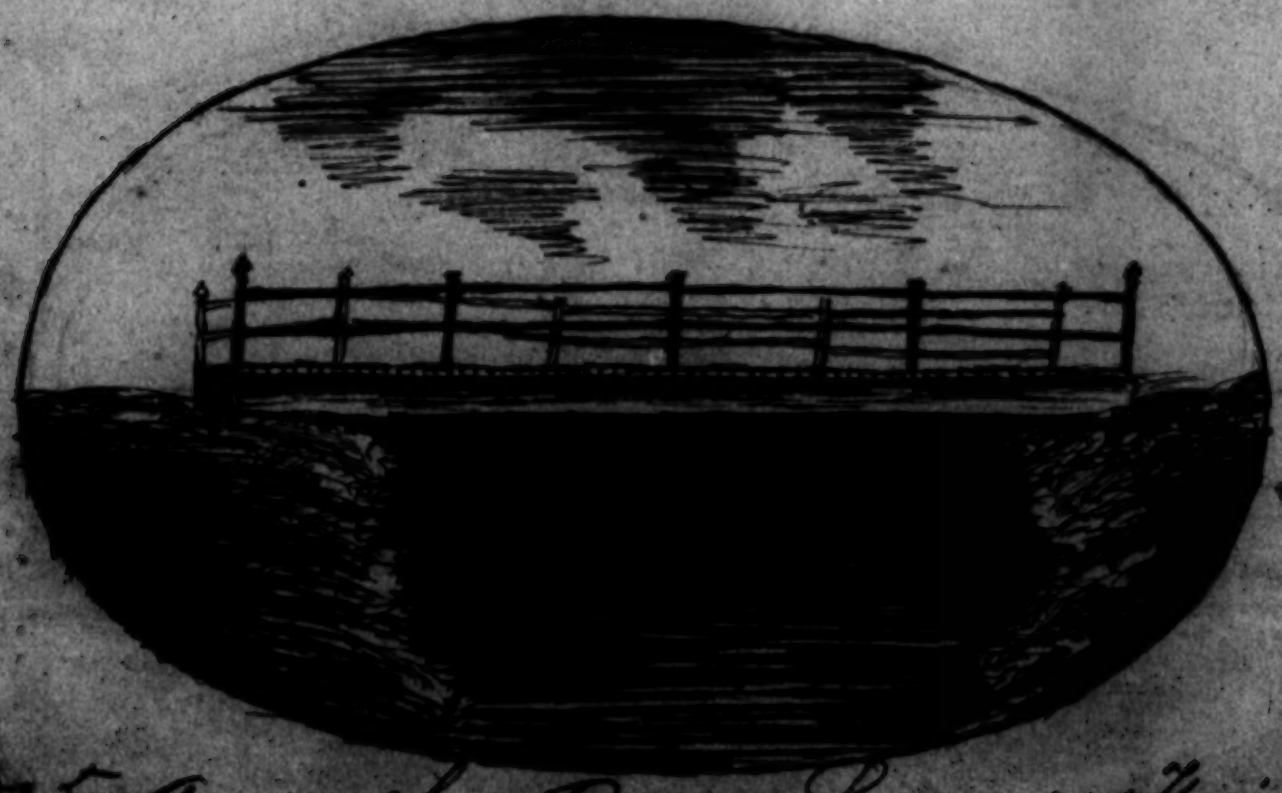
Bridge Nº 9 Across Tookpatapy Creek...





25826

Bridge N° 4 across the 2d bayou in Bogue Chitto Swamp



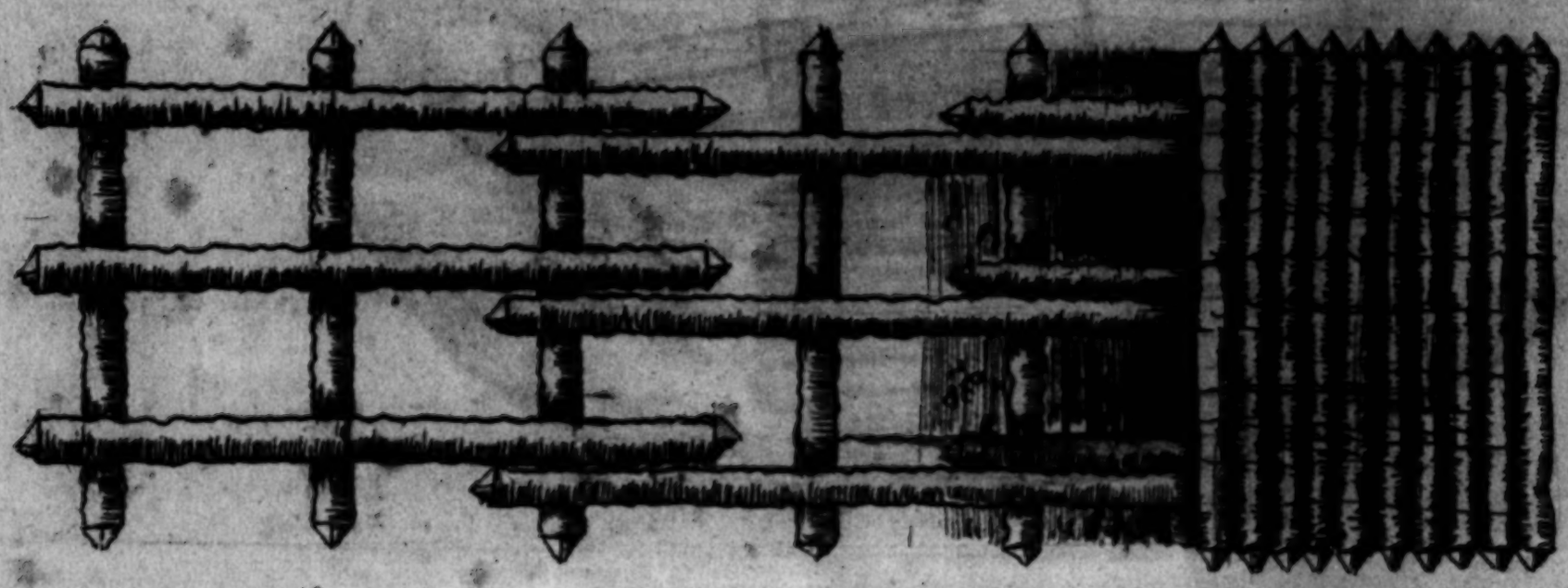
Bridge N° 5 Across the Bogue Luce at Flinds Saw Mill

Tramp

Mee

25327

Lower or Ground plan of Causeway (No 1) near
Madisonville — also part of the Causeway completed

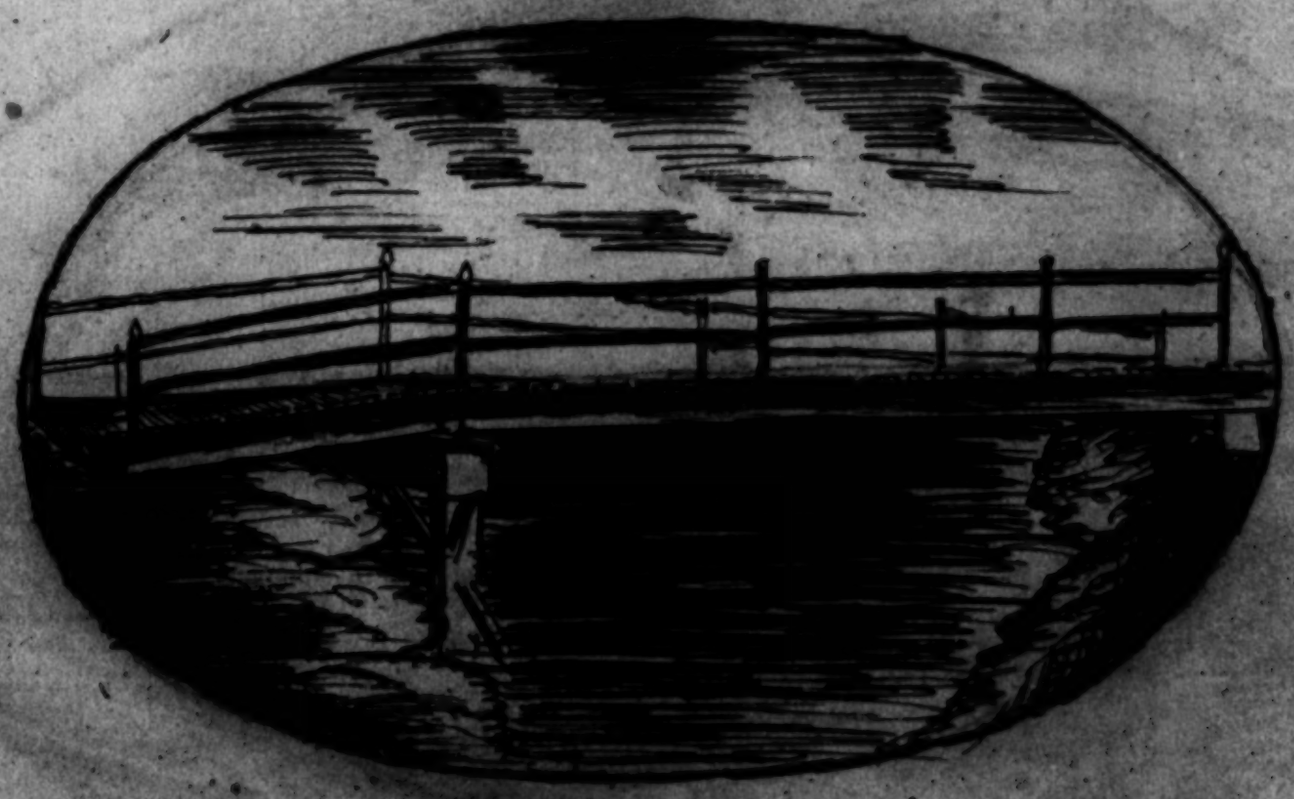


Bridge No 1 at Covington over the Tchefuncta river

Bridge No 2 over the Little Talaya or Saw Mill Creek

Bridge No 3 over the Black bayou in Bigue Chitto Swamp.

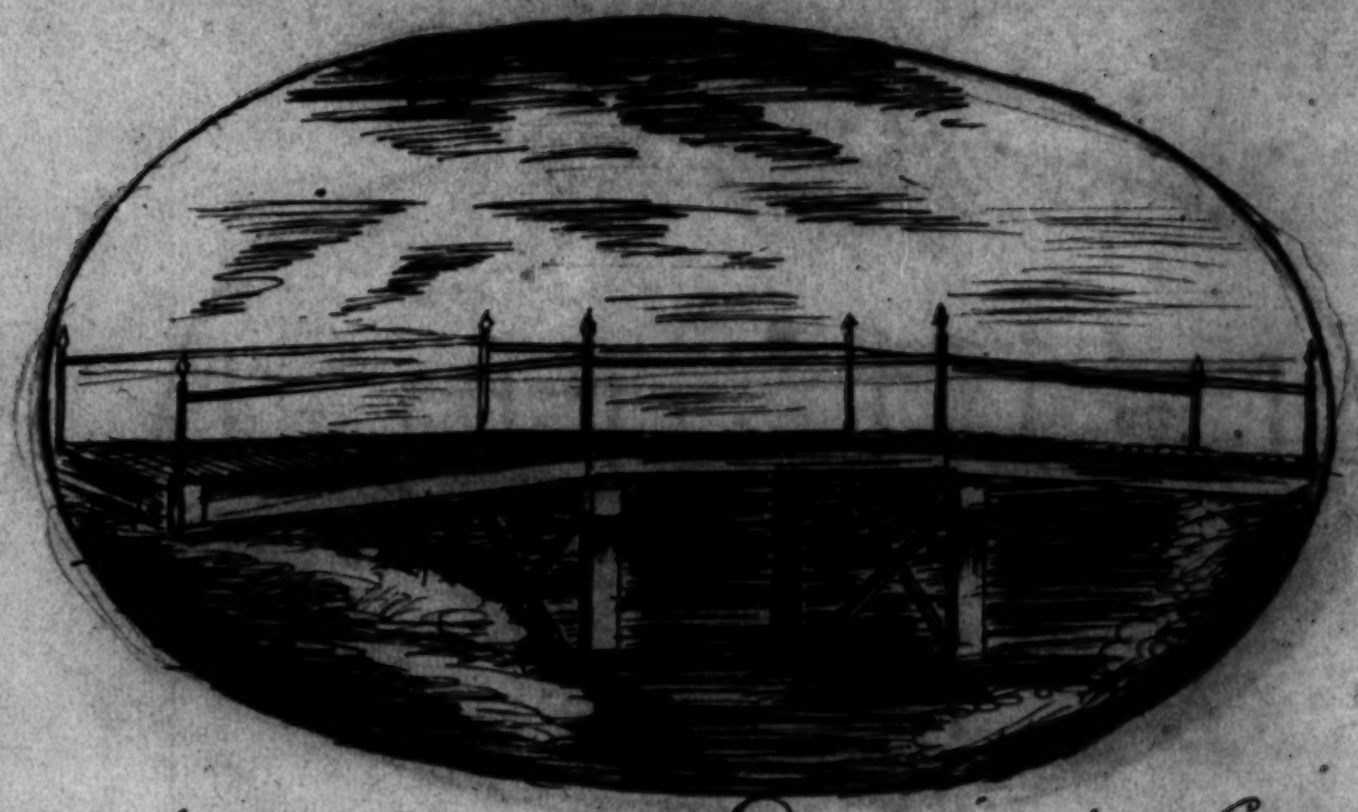
Bridge № 6 Across Richardson's Creek



Bridge № 7 Across Mitchell's Creek

25829

3



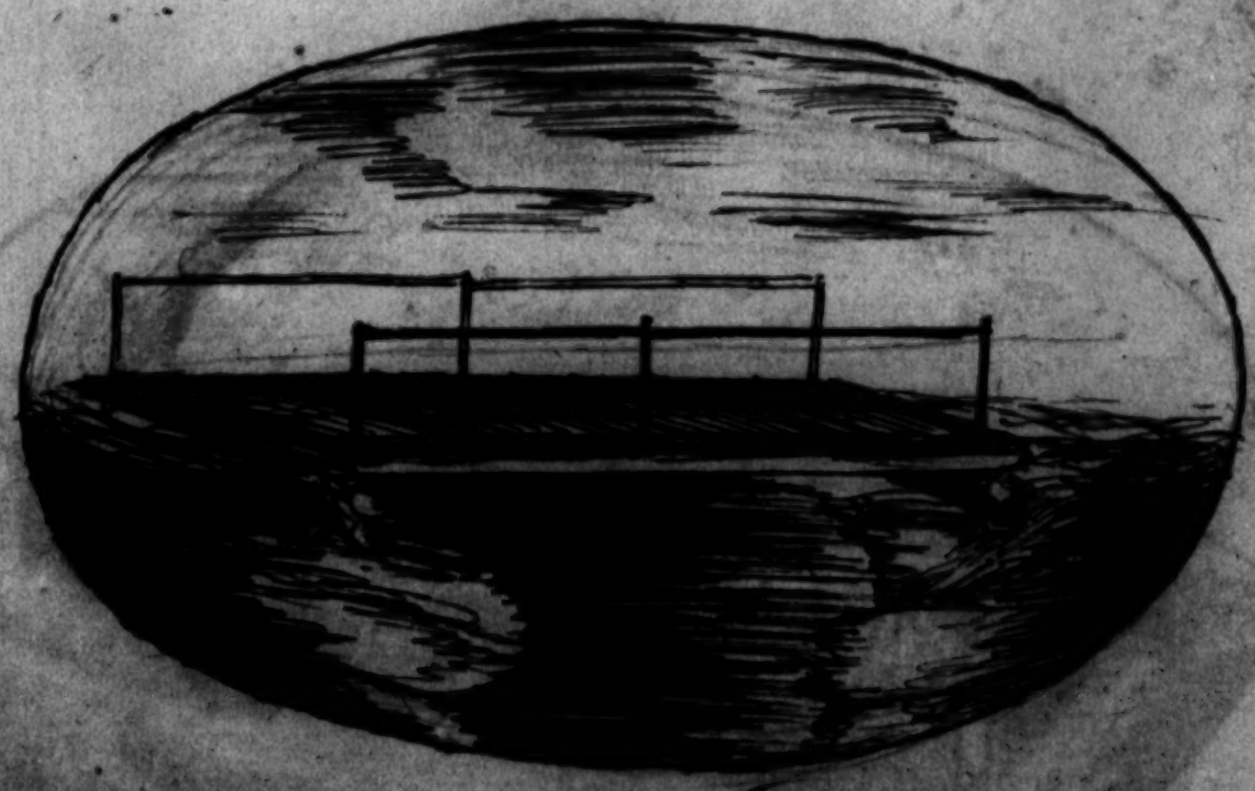
Bridge № 10 Across Downing's Creek

Bridge № 11 Across Tines's Mill Creek

25830

H

Bridge N° 14 Across 10 Mile Creek



Bridge N° 15 Across Lees Swamp Creek

25831

5

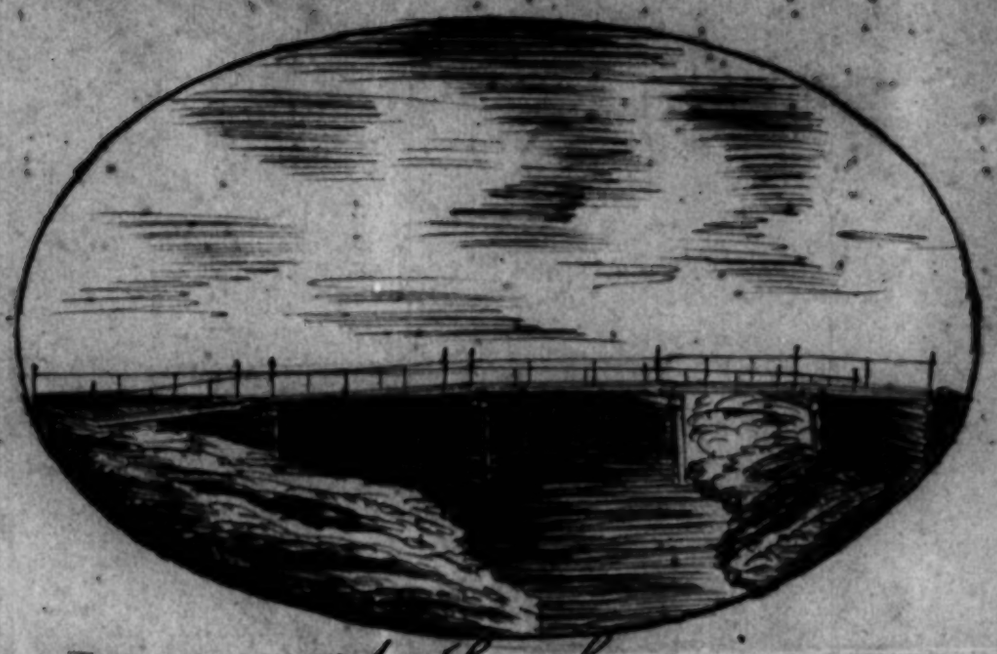
Bridge N° 18 at Black Creek

Bridge N° 19 Across Bonya river

6

Bridge № 22 Across a Creek at the Choctaw Boundary line

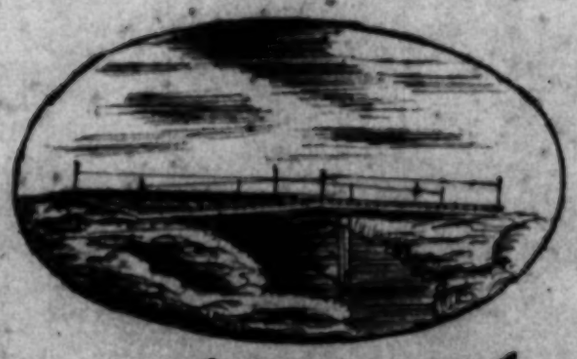
25833



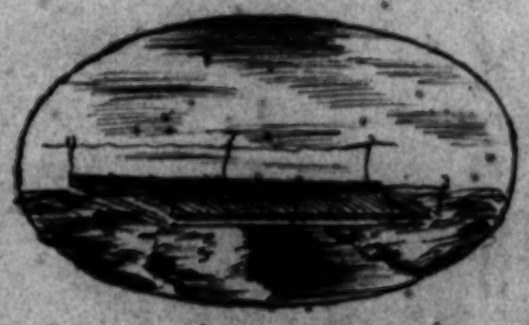
№ 23. — at Leaf river.
133 miles So. of the Mil. Ferry on Tombigby

№ 24. across a small creek 114 m. So of Tombigby

№ 25 across a creek 103/2 miles So. of Tombigby



№ 26 — at Chickasahay



№ 27 at Chunky Creek

N° 28. Across a large creek 89½ miles S. of Tombigby

N° 29 Across Tallahatty Creek
78 miles S. of Tombigby

N° 30 Across Big Bear Creek
38 miles S. of Tennessee river

N° 31 Across Little Bear Creek
34 m.s. S. of Tennessee river

N° 32 At Cedar Creek (Russells. Valley)
24½ miles S. of Tennessee.

N°33 at Bear Creek
173/4 mls S. of Tennessee river

N°34 Across a small creek 15/4 mls S of Tennessee river

N°35 at Spring Creek
43/4 mls S. of Tennessee river

25836

Description of Causeways on a road opened by order of Major Ent
Mill, being 18 miles from the Bay of St. Louis.

Computed miles from the northern extremity of the road.	Length. Feet.	Length. Inches.	Breadth. Feet.	Breadth. Inches.	Height. Feet.	Height. Inches.	Method of Formation, &c. &c.
2½	34	"	17	"	"	"	Is causeway Bridge, formed by placing 3 unhewn lo placed unhewn poles, bound down by a range of
18	20	"	17	"	"	"	Same as No. 1.
20	136	"	14	"	"	9	Formed by laying small pine poles on 3 longitudinal on the top, fastened down as in No. 1.
	120	"	15	"	"	9	Same as No. 3.
	50	"	13	"	"	9	Same as No. 3.
	50	"	13	"	"	9	Same as No. 3. except there are but two ranges of
23	240	"	15	"	1	6	Originally the same as No. 3. but now nearly all
	245	"	15	"	1	6	Same as No. 3, originally, and in the same dilapidat
26	40	"	15	"	1	6	Same as No. 3. this is the remains of a causeway abou about for a considerable distance.
	935						

Remarks on the above C

In no case are they ditched, nor is there any e
service, as it is with great caution only, that

of Majr Genl. Ripley, from its northern extremity, to a Creek at Perry's

&c.

lacing 3 unhewn logs, of 1 foot diameter, and 30 feet long, across a branch, on which are
on by a range of poles, on each side, and fastened by wooden pins at each end.

les on 3 longitudinal ranges of unhewn poles of 3 inches diameter, with a layer of poles
ft.

ut two ranges of longitudinal poles
t now nearly all washed away, and the materials scattered.
he same dilapidated state as No. 7.
f a causeway about three times its present length, the materials of which are strewn
e.

n the above Causeways &c. &c.
nor is there any earth strewn over them, in consequence, they are but of little real
tion only, that a horse can safely pass them.

25838

Description of Cuneiform [illegible]
[illegible] Mill [illegible] from the Bay of St Louis

Number	Computed miles from the [illegible]	Engel		Cor. of Height				Method of Formation [illegible]
		Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	
1	23	30		17				[illegible]
2	12	20	"	17	"	"	"	Same as No 1
3		[illegible]						[illegible] on the top fastened down [illegible]
4		120	"	15	"	"	9	Same as No 3
5		50	"	13	"	"	9	Same as No 3
6		50	"	13	"	"	9	Same as No 3
7	23	240	"	[illegible]				[illegible]
8		245	"	15	"	"	6	Same as No 3
		[illegible]						[illegible]
		935						about for a considerable [illegible]

No 8

Description of Cuneiform on the road [illegible] by Genl Ripley

Sir

With sentiments of regret, I am again compelled, to present myself to public notice in vindication of my official conduct during the prosecution of the Seminole Campaign. For two years the public mind has been agitated and this subject has been investigated, with a spirit of scrutinizing enquiry, and research previously unknown in our Congressional proceedings, and I had indulged the belief that my enemies, had had an ample opportunity afforded them, of giving vent to their accumulated, malice odium, and spleen. But in this supposition I have been deceived as will appear from the Report of the Committee of which Mr Sommer was Chairman. Had this Committee in the discharge of the duties for which it was organized confined itself to facts, with any mantifestation, or distortion, had it introduced nothing extraneous, to the subject which they were ordered to investigate, it would have done justice to their characters as the representatives of the People, and to my reputation which has been so long assailed by the tongue of calumny and defamation. but for different has been their proceeding and it becomes my painful duty to correct the errors and misrepresentations, which it has circulated to public view.

The principle by which this Committee was governed, in introducing the proceedings of the court in the case of Col. Brearly, cannot be misunderstood, it is foreign to the subject of enquiry, and is offered as an evidence of charges against General Gaines of persecution and against me of partiality and neglect of duty. The Committee reports that Col Brearly was honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, in this they have

ered, he was hereby acquitted. having offered a plea in bar to the first specification of the additional Charge. perhaps the Commitee was not a war of the difference between an honorable acquital before a Court martial, and a bear acquital, the and is an entire justification of the conduct of the prisoner, and the other a tacit acknowledgement of guilt with any sufficient evidence for conviction, and are as much at variance with each other. as the Discharge and the honorable Discharge of a Soldier from service. the latter declares a faithful performance of professional duty, and gives the Soldier a passport to society, while the former proclaims a want of principle and fidelity and stamps the bearer with infamy. and by what authority the Commitee introduced the word honorable in the case of Col. B. early. remains for that honorable body to explain, The Committee with more ingenuity, than regard for truth and justice have united in their report the first Specification of the additional Charge, which Specification constituted the principle offence of the prisoner, an extract from the proceedings of this Court here with annexed. will show my views and the subject, and the manner Col. Brearly was acquitted. On the 11th day of February 1818 I was informed by Col. Brearly that a plentiful supply of Corn could be obtained at Jones's for the use of the Tennessee Brigade then on its march to Fort Scott. (via) Fort Hawkins when I directed Col. Brearly to communicate to Col. Hayne commanding the Tennessee Troops, my wishes for him by a direct march to form a junction with one of Gen. Scotts this Col. Brearly neglected

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to do and recommended to Col. Hayne
the adoption of a different course stating
that his command would perish from
the want of supplies, if he marched by
the way of Fort Gaines directly to Fort Stoddt
Col. Hayne being ignorant of the situation
of the Country, relied on the information
given by Col. Beauly, and pursued by
a circuitous route through the State of
Georgia. Surely no man will contend
that the conduct of Col. Beauly in
this instance was not highly reprehen-
sible, and unwarrantable to the full mean-
ing and extent of the first Specifica-
tion.

The Committee (has been prodigal of
its labours and research, intended to prove
the illegality of employing the The friendly
Creeks during the last Campaign, & deny
that no ~~constituted~~ Legal authority for calling
the friendly Indians into the field
has existed, since the 3d of March 1799. Whether
this measure be sanctioned by Laws, and
required by policy, and justified by ne-
cessity, I presume I need not say to an
enlightened public, that it has been the
common practice of our Country during
every

very Indian war, in which we had been engaged
since the first organization of our Go=
=vernment. and there is not a friendly chief
of distinction, and any volunteer from who
does not owe a medal, or a sword, presen=
by our Government as a reward for his valor
and fidelity in the late conflicts. during the
late war with Great Britain. the employ
of the friendly Indians. was not only sanc=
=tioned by every precedent and practice. but
I was directed to compel (by coercive measure
if it became necessary) all the warriors
of the four Cherokee Districts to unite
themselves in our defence

By the annexed Communication from
the Secretary of War bearing date the
5th of December. I was authorized to
accept the services of certain Cherokee
Warriors who had tendered their services
to the Government, this letter shews that
neither the Executive and the Secretary of
War believed the employment of the
Cherokees illegal. or unconstitutional
and it is presumed that the Cherokees and
Creeks occupy the same ground in rela=
=tion to the constitution of our Country.
I declined accepting the service of the
Cherokees, because their remote situation

from the Scene of action, precluded the possibility of their becoming disaffected by the influence of the enemy, and their ignorance of the local situation of the Country in which our Troops were destined to operate rendered their services more important.

The Creek warriors were called into the field not by my ~~order~~ requisition but by that of General Gaines, which met my approbation. The appeal to the friendly Creeks was made under circumstances peculiarly embarrassing, and if there was ~~any~~ a necessity however imperious which could justify the adoption of such a measure surely this is one which would meet its full support. At this period the whole effective force of General Gaines did not exceed five hundred men. They were situated in the heart of the enemy's Country, exposed to every fatigue danger and privation, and almost destitute of every species of supplies, every avenue of approach both by land and water, was guarded by Indian ambuscades with a view of cutting off the supplies and reinforcements destined for the relief of Genl. Scott. The Georgia Militia of

which had been required by General Gaines did not arrive on the frontier of Texas until after the term for which they had been called into service had nearly expired. After which they could not be prevailed on to continue longer in the field, and they abandoned the Campaign without having rendered even the anticipated Service. The resources provided by the Govern=ment (having) failed for the purpose of the prosecu=tion of the Campaign having failed in producing the desired effect and the perilous and distressed situation of the Troops of Gen. Scott admitting of no delay General Gaines as the last resource appealed to the Valor and fidelity of the friendly Creeks, which was fully justified not only by precedent and necessity, but by prudence and policy. At this period the Strength of the Hostile Enemy was unknown, it was difficult to discriminate between those who were friendly and those who were hostile, many were vacillating between friendship and hostility, others influenced by the most deadly hatred were restrained by fear, afraid, and only waited for a favor=able opportunity to re join the enemy

The restless and sanguinary character of the
Indian forbids his standing an inactive spec-
tator, while war is waged in his neighborhood
he delights in blood and rapine, and he
must raise the Tomahawk either for or against
us. It was therefore necessary to employ
many of those Indians to prevent their
joining the enemy, it was necessary to
understand to draw a line of demarkation
between our friends and enemies and
it was necessary and politick to employ
them because they were cautiguious to the
theatre of action and many of them
well acquainted with the country which the enemy inhabited
Their mode of warfare is well adapted
to the service for which they were engaged
and their knowledge of the country enab-
-abled them to surprise and defeat the
enemy in their wonted stratagems,
The settlements of the hostile Indians
were disturbed during an unknown tract
of country extending round the Peninsula
to the (illegible) Miami River in the East and
from the 31st degree of Latitude to the

Gulph of Mexico it is intersected with
~~creeks and~~ ravines and impenetrable
Swamps which ~~presented~~ afforded the most formi=
=dable barriers to an invading Army
and afford an asylum to the enemy when
defeated. This Country was marked out to
the Creek Army and with the
aid we had procured of the Indians it could
never have been penetrated with success.
The enemy are provided with each map
and guide of approach, could have avoid
ed our posts, while we were acquiring a to=
=graphical knowledge of the Country
to enable us to advance. They could have
remained there and Cattle to a place
of safety, which would have produced
famine in our Army, and enabled them
to have protracted the war, until by
fatigue ~~and~~, hunger & disease necessarily
attendant on exposure, and the local
situation of the Country, the best
appointed Army must have been
reduced without the fire of an Enemy
Gun, and an unbroken frontier
exposed to every scene of outrage and
butchery. The Third alternative was

think proper. but it will rest with Government
whether or not the concert of Officers will
be ~~recommended by~~ is the only arrangement which
I made and the subjects they organized
themselves and had been raised by Go-
=vernments according to that organiza-
tion.

Much has been said by the Committee
relative to the number of Troops employed
in the Seminole Campaign to convey the
cause of this expense and I would state
my reasons which I made and the manner in which
and the manner of that was conducted
with the Subject. I may not be mistaken
to give a ~~description~~ statement of the Service
and number of Troops employed
of different Corps during this Campaign
As before stated the first requisition
of Militia from the State of Georgia
was furnished the Executive Country
then after exhausting by unnecessary
delay the time for which they were
called into Service they obtained by
the persuasion to proceed to the scene
of Warfare. In obedience to the
order for the Enrolment of said

dated at the 26th December 1817 I proceeded
to Fort Scott in order to assume the
immediate command of the Army
appointed to act against the Hostile
Indians. I arrived at Fort Early on the
20th of February, on the 26th I was joined
at that place by the Second Regiment
of Georgia Militia consisting of
an effective aggregate of 1105 men. on the
morning of the 27th I march for Fort Scott
with 45 Regulars 66 Tennessee and Kentuck
Volunteers and 976 G.M. making an
Aggregate of 1077. I arrived at Fort Scott
on the 1st where I was joined by Major Davis
Regiment of Indians reported to 682. Thence
on the morning of the 10th I assumed com-
=mand of the Army and after leaving
a sufficient Garrison for the protection
of Fort Scott and dispatching Mr Hu-
=ntsville Tennessee regiment down the West
Bank of the Apalachicola I crossed
over the Flint with the remaining Force
and proceeded down the East bank
of the Apalachicola River in order
to meet and protect the provisions and
supplies ordered from New Orleans.
I arrived at the Old negro Fort

on the 16th which [illegible] erected Fort Gadsden as a depot for the Supplies of the Army which having Garrisoned with a sufficiency force and leaving our sick and wounded. I marched on the 27th for the Chickasaw Bluffs with an aggregate force of 5'88 Regulars 857 Georgia Militia 65 Tennessee & Kentucky Volunteers. about 700 Friendly Indians. making an aggregate 2885. On the morning of the 4th of April I was joined by a Battalion of the Tennessee Volunteers. about 400 strong commanded by Lieut Col. Ellis. and by General M.Intosh with Hawkins Regiment of Friendly Indians. ~~the detachments of Chickasaws~~ a number of the Indians had been detached to the different Posts, to act as scouts and express men. and augmenting the whole force of General M.Intosh, to amount to 1700. the effective force in the field on the 1st of April including Regulars, Volunteers & Militia and Indians would amount to 3785. after defeating the enemy at Chickasaw and reserving a sufficient number of battle for the use of the army, the friendly Indians were directed to.

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balance of the Cattle and drove them to the upper Creek Nation to be distributed among the friendly Indians who had lost their stock during the Campaign of 1813 & 1814. and from this Junction a Detachment of Mr Gentrys Dragoons was detached, on the 7th to St. Marks was captured, where we compelled to leave a strong Garrison: for the protection of our Hospital and Sick men making in the whole about 400 men, on the 8th we marched for Suwannee and on the 10th were joined by the balance of the Tennessee Volunteers amounting to about 400, and an aggregate of 130 Regulars commanded by Lieut Col Lindsey a 125 of this force was ordered to St Marks which made the Garrison of that Post including the Sick and disabled men amount to 400 from the 11th to the 20th the effective army in Florida was not more numerous than at any other period during the Campaign and of course diminished to only an aggregate of 800 & 84. by which magic all the Commentators have magnified this force

fortunately obviated. The Indians fired
detached to the west of the Appalachicola
to protect the Transports ascending the
River with Supplies. Surprised and cap-
tured a party of the hostile consisting of
280 men women and children. secured the large
number of horses and cattle and other pro-
perty. dispersed the balance of the followers
of the Head ground Chiefs and compelled
the Indians of this section of Country
to fly to remote places for protection. As
the Corps of the Appalachicola we were
enabled by the intelligence and fidelity
of our Guides, to surprise the enemy at their
principal Towns. Their Supplies were secured
for the use of our Army or destroyed. Those
who sought safety in flight, those who found
by flight security in the Swamps, were
compelled by famine to abandon their hos-
tile designs and beg for quarters.

In reply to that part of the address which speaks
of the organization of the Indians, I will
barely observe that it has ever been customary
to give the Indian forces employed in
our Service the same organization as our
own Troops, the Creek warriors were spoken
to me as a Brigade, and William

McIntosh

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M.c Intosh as their General, The only
staff officer of this force, known
and recognized as such by me and
any staff was William Mitchell Adj.t
of Brigade who received this appoint=
=ment from his father the Creek
Agent. The only promotions or appoint=
=ments made by myself in this Camp
trained in the General order of division
bearing date the 13th of April 1818 a
copy of which is herewith annexed.
The Chiefs thus promoted, were known
for their zeal and activity during the
whole campaign, and were distinguished
by their Gallantry in the action of the
preceding day, they had rendered sin=
=dry services and they were rewarded
as an acknowledgement of and a
reward for their Services. and the promo=
=tion served of an Indian for distin=
=ished services. is not unfrequent
Instances of all tribes of the Chickasaw Indians
during the Campaign of 91 raised a Com=
=pany of Indians of his Tribe, and offered
his services to the Government by whom if
they were accepted, he served under General

Gen. Blair, was present of his memorable
defeat, he was distinguished by his bravery
for which he was presented by General Mar-
-ing with a Medal and a Commission
of Brigadier General which he holds
to this day.

Though the Committee ~~in its report~~ could
only have been influenced by ~~Systematic~~ and
malicious motives in introducing their report
the Organization of the Tennessee Volun-
-teers,

The organization of the Tennessee
Volunteers, being foreign to the subject of which
the Committee was ordered to investigate,
(no Special appropriation having been
made by Government for their payment)
it could only have been introduced as
to the report for the gratification and of
Sinister and malicious feelings.

But as my memorial to the Senate places
this subject fairly before the public I will
pass over this part of the report with any feeling
of further attention, than to correct a few of
its errors and Statements. It is stated by the
Committee that I proceeded to buy and
army from the fields of the States of Ten-
-nessee and Kentucky by circular letters

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addressed to individual Citizens of neighbor
hood selection," no appeal was ever made
by me to the people of Kentucky either privately
or otherwise, but Citizens of Kentucky
raised a company (Ky Vols) and employ=
=ed me this occasion) he undertook and ac
=ompanied my march through the Chickasaw Nation
tendered the services of his command and
was accepted by me.

It is further stated by the Committee
that I made additional Lieut Colonel
and Maj to each Regiment of the Tennes=
=see Brigade. was allowed by the consti=
=tution of and appointments made by Gen.
Jackson for that purpose. the statements
of Col Coffee and Mr Childress and
the deposition of Capt Hadden and
Lieut Hedgins attended to my memorial
will disprove this fact.

When the
Officers of this Brigade assembled they
were informed of the Laws governing
the peace establishment. They applied
that I should next require of me an Officers
Guard Duty and insisted on the
same organization by which that Corps
were established in 1815. I then observed
to them organize companies as you may

to a number "upwards of five thousand and six hundred" required an explanation which can only be given by its enlightened members.

It is stated by the Committee that 5000 and fifty Troops were employed during this Campaign exclusive of the Regular Troops

In reply to this I can only state that I have had advised me this and I am responsible for the number of Troops which did ordered into the field by the Governor of Georgia. The aforesaid number of Volunteers Militias and Indians, required and received into service by General Gains and myself. (including) the first regiments of Georgia Militias 1000 Strong which never entered the enemies Country) amounts to only five thousand one hundred and eighty nine men. ~~to this for~~ At the time this force was required, and frontier Settlements was bleeding under the Stroke of the Tomahawk the most horrid deeds of barbarity and massacre were daily perpetrated and our borders, our Citizens claimed the protection of their Country. humanity demanded the interposition of the authority, justice required retribution, for the wanton and-

outrages, and as respects commuted by Indian
ferocity, the living unpleased the protection of
and arms, the dead unpitied and revenge, the
ear which would have deaf to the cries of
suffering humanity, deserves not to hear the
name of liberty. the Land which would
refuse to obey its call, deserves to wear the
fetters of Slavery. Perhaps Mr Stanwix by
a legal and constitutional proclamation
might have drawn the Indians to their
native forests and protected the frontier from
future outrages. but for aid which were
necessary to give the security demanded
and I deemed a force of 4 or 5 hundred
for the protection of a frontier more than
four hundred miles in extent to meet the
usual contingencies, of war, and to garrison
the different Posts which were and which it
would become necessary to erect, to Guard
the transportation of the Supplies for
the army, and to inflict speedy, exemplary
and merited chastisement on any
whom it was said could concentrate 2 or 3000
warriors to the east of the Appalachicola
and whom it was known had many
settlements to the west and which the

could of all times jeopardized the safety
of our frontier settlements

Gen Jackson's
Letter, accompa-
-nying his memorial

To the Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Sir;

The undersigned had fondly hoped, that through the Message of the President of the United States, to the last Congress, with the accompanying documents, and ample discussion which took place thereon in the House of Representatives, the nation was completely satisfied in relation to the Seminole War; and that the mode of conducting it by the undersigned, which the President did Him the honor to entrust to his care, would be no further called in question.

Conscious of the rectitude of his motives in the management of that war, and of having acted in conformity with the orders of the President, according to his best understanding, it was with feelings of unfeigned regret and wounded innocence, that he read the Report of a majority of a Committee of your Honorable body, of the 24th of February last.

Imperfection is the lot of humanity; nor has the undersigned the arrogance to claim an exemption from this decree of the Author of all existence. He conscientiously appeals to the candid

Author, who sits in judgement on the motives and actions of men, for the uprightness and purity of those motives, in relation to the conduct of that war, from the commencement to its termination. His orders were ample, full and discretionary, as will appear by reference to the documents appended, marked ~~22. 25. & 26.~~ Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5

It occurred to the undersigned, as being the sense and understanding of the Government, that "the honor of our army, as well as the interest of our country, required that the war should be as speedily terminated as practicable, and peace restored on such conditions as would make it honorable and permanent."

In the letter from the War Department, of the 16th of January 1818, the same ideas are expressed; and moreover, that there should be inflicted "exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked." For the effectuation of these views of the Government, it was also directed in this order, that the war should be carried on within the limits of Florida, should it be necessary to its speedy and effectual termination.

To attain these desirable ends, the undersigned deemed it indispensably necessary to carry

ow the war within the Spanish territory; and for proof
of the correctness of this opinion, he begs leave to
refer to the documents annexed, as well as the mass
of evidence before the House of Representatives,
during the last session of Congress, and to the his-
tory of the late British and Indian wars in that
quarter.

As an executive and subordinate officer,
it was not a matter for consideration with the under-
signed, whether there were just causes of war with the
Seminole Indians, or whether it were proper, on their
retreat within the Spanish territory, for protection
and comfort, to pursue them thither in the prosecution
of the war. It was ordered, to effect a speedy, honora-
ble and permanent peace; without which, the con-
templated objects could not be attained. There were
duties for the investigation of this description, and
he acted in conformity with their orders.

The undersigned believed, and always
will believe it to be a sacred obligation that he
owes to his Government, which he respects, to the inter-
est and happiness of the nation, and of posterity,
to use all the lawful means which the God of

Ac- nature, a this country, has placed within his power, to ef-
act- fect a designated object - an obligation imposed upon him
m- ly duty and a regard to justice. Separate and apart
the from these three principles, he is unacquainted with any
an moral rules by which to square his actions.
-fe With these views it was, that the under-
~~22.~~ -signed executed the two Indian Chiefs, and then asso-
-ciate incendiaries, Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The evi-
the -dence of their guilt; ~~the manner of their trial~~ of their
"the being participations in, and instigations of the war, as
co well as the manner of their trial, are amongst the
ten archives of the Government, and before the nation.
sen With the same views, and to effectuate the objects the
pe undersigned was directed to attain, viz. - the restoration
of a speedy, honorable and permanent peace, did he
of" take temporary possession of the Spanish fortresses
and of St. Marks and Pensacola; and issued the orders to
-ga General Gaines to take like possession of St. Au-
For -gustine, should the ascertainment of the facts there
et a -in specified, justify the measure. For the correctness
the of these acts, the undersigned refers to the order "to in-
it -flict exemplary punishment for those atrocities so unpro-
-no -voked"; to the laws of nations and of war, which are
de- a part of the law of the land in time of war; to

the Papers communicated to the House of Representatives, during the last Session of Congress, and the annexed documents, marked ~~A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I.~~ ~~with the red marks C.~~ Nos 1.2.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.A

The commanding officer is also concerned in the Report alluded to, for the withdrawal of the regular troops from the frontier of Georgia. If there was an error in this measure, it is attributable to the Secretary of War, and not to the undersigned, as in that respect, the acted ~~conformably to the instructions~~ of the War Department, for the truth of which, he refers to the documents, marked ~~K. L. M.~~ Nos 12.13

But the subject most fruitful of censure and animadversion in this Report, is the manner of raising and officering the corps of Volunteers termed Militia, which is stated therein to "have been done" "in disregard of positive orders, the constitution and laws."

The undersigned appeals to the constitution and laws of this country, for a refutation of this charge. The order of the President, by this mistress the Secretary of War, after intimating the strength

of the enemy at 2700, directs, that "should you the opinion that our numbers are too small to beat the enemy, you will call on the Executives of the adjacent States, for such an additional militia force as you may deem requisite." Under the authority of this order, the Volunteer militia were raised; and with respect to all matters touching the subject of this charge, particularly the manner in which the officers were appointed, the undersigned begs leave to refer to the appended documents, marked ~~1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26~~ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32 33.34.35.36.37

The undersigned conceiving his conduct to have been correct, and strictly conformable to his orders, the Constitution and laws. The error into which a majority of the Committee seem to have decided, arose, as it is believed, from a supposition, that there was no law in existence to authorize the calling out into the service of the General Government, the Volunteer militia of a State, since the expiration of the act of Congress upon that subject. This position the undersigned ~~conceives~~ believes to be untenable, and that in the absence of a statute of the General Government, the Constitution of the United States, and

of each State with its laws, must furnish the rule. To this rule, the undersigned respectfully conceives, he rigidly conformed.

To a mind endowed with ordinary understanding and sensibility, a good name is the most precious gift the Professor can bequeath to his country, his family and friends. It is a duty every man owes them, to defend it at every risque, and at every hazard, consistently with the rights of others. When intentional injury has been inflicted, reparation should be made; but not for unintentional error, in the exercise of discretionary powers.

The whole efforts through life, of the undersigned, as a public officer, have been directed by a sincere desire to promote the liberty, happiness, prosperity and honor of his country. He may, and no doubt, in many instances, has erred; as it is an attribute of humanity. On various occasions it has been perceived; but not in relation to the subject of the Seminole War; in the conduct of which, upon a careful review, he trusts in God that he stands acquitted by his country for the part entrusted to his discretion, and feels equally confident,

that such will the the result, if not applauded, by the Searcher of all hearts, and by posterity. If confirmation were necessary in this belief, it is to be found in the approbation of the Executive of the United States, under whose orders the undersigned ~~acted~~, had the honor of acting.

In justice to himself the undersigned cannot avoid calling your attention to the hasty and imperfect manner, in which the evidence, upon which the Report professes to be founded, was collected; for the truth of which he refers to the documents marked

Considering the high, honorable and dignified body, over whose deliberations you have the honor to preside, it cannot for a moment be doubted that they will do him that justice which a cool and dispassionate view, will warrant. It is not for himself the undersigned has acted, but for his country whose constitutions, laws, and institutions, are objects of love, respect and veneration

All he asks of his beloved country, is, to weigh in the even scales

of justice, his motives and his actions,
and he fears not the result

Be pleased to lay before the
honorable Senate of the United States
this communication, with the papers
annexed; upon which the undersigned
persuades himself that the same
official publicity will be given to
them, that attended the Report with
its annexed documents

The undersigned is happy in
this occasion to offer to yourself
and the honorable body over
whom you presided the assur-
-ces of his highest respect

25855

Copy of a letter —
if the answer is not
prepared, meant as
a substitute — to be
copied ——

To the President of
the Senate — W. B. on
report of Senate Committee
— Seminole War.

P. S. Whilst the Chickasaw treaty was before the Senate of the United States during the last Session of Congress it was asserted by a member from the State of Tennessee, that this respondent had reserved the Salt Spring mentioned in said treaty for himself, and had cleared it before the Ink had become dry upon the treaty, no sooner was an enquiry set on foot to ascertain the author of this slander than unable to support it, the author, or rather reporter of this slander declared that this respondent had not spoken to any person on the subject, but a few days before the meeting of the Senate, and that he was induced to believe that this slander was first circulated by a member of the House of Representatives for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the members of Congress against your respondent and particularly that of the Senator from New York, to whom it was communicated and who was a member of the committee of the Senate relative to the Seminole war, and approved the conduct of your respondent—

This respondent believes that the gentleman who cleared the Salt Spring was no relation of his either by affinity or consanguinity, but made the statement without any authority from the owner to prejudice your respondent therefore, to shew, how foiled his wicked have been the means used to endeavour to injure him, has appended to this memorial, the statement of Major Wm B Lewis who cleared the Salt Spring, Col. Butler who acted as Secretary to the commissioners, Dayton Brunson Capt Call & Easton of his Staff, and Messrs Bell, M'Kamey & Capt Eastland certificates, which will shew why the unfounded was made, and that the Owner of the Salt Spring was fully acquainted with his knowledge—

A. Jackson

25856

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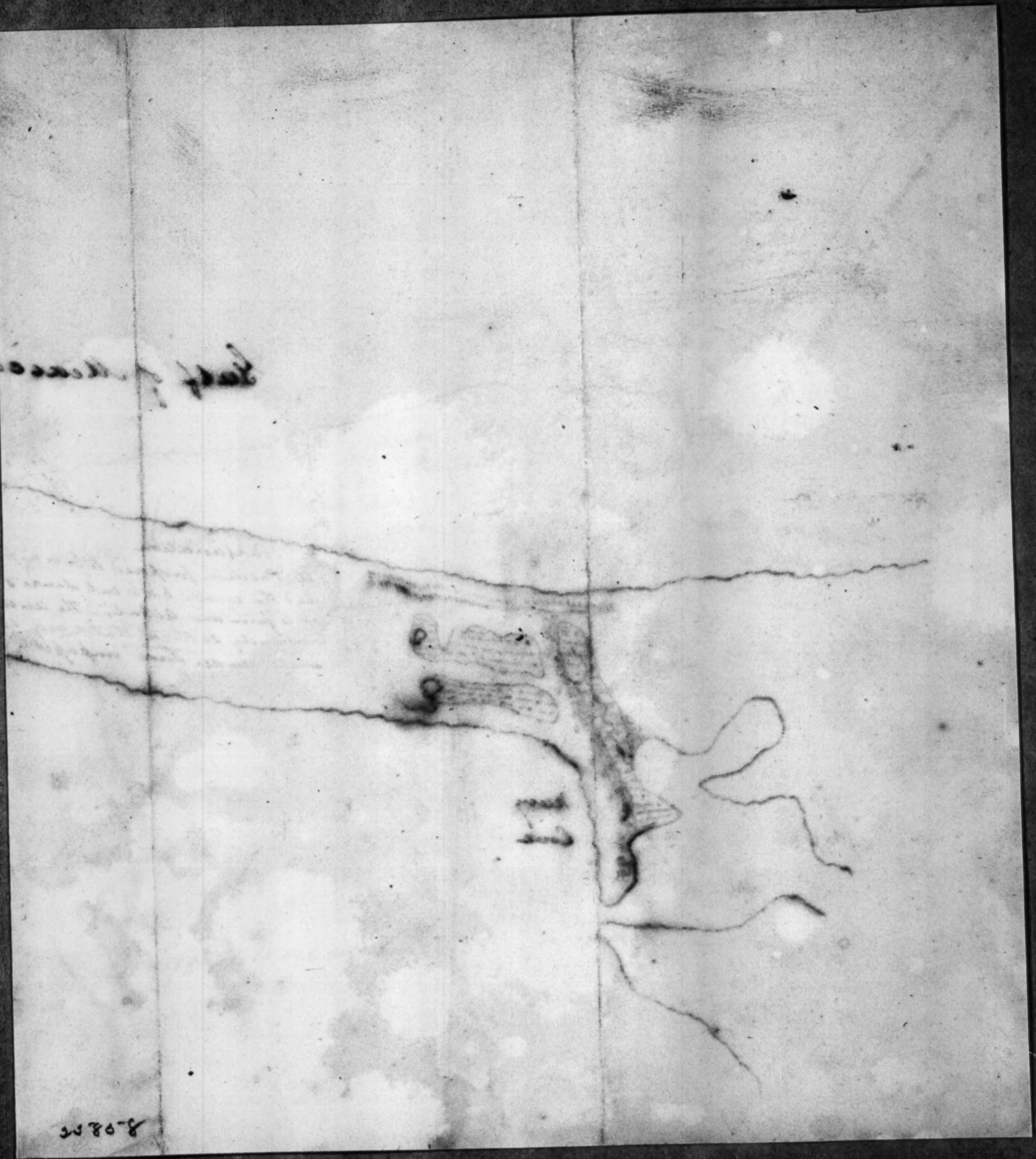

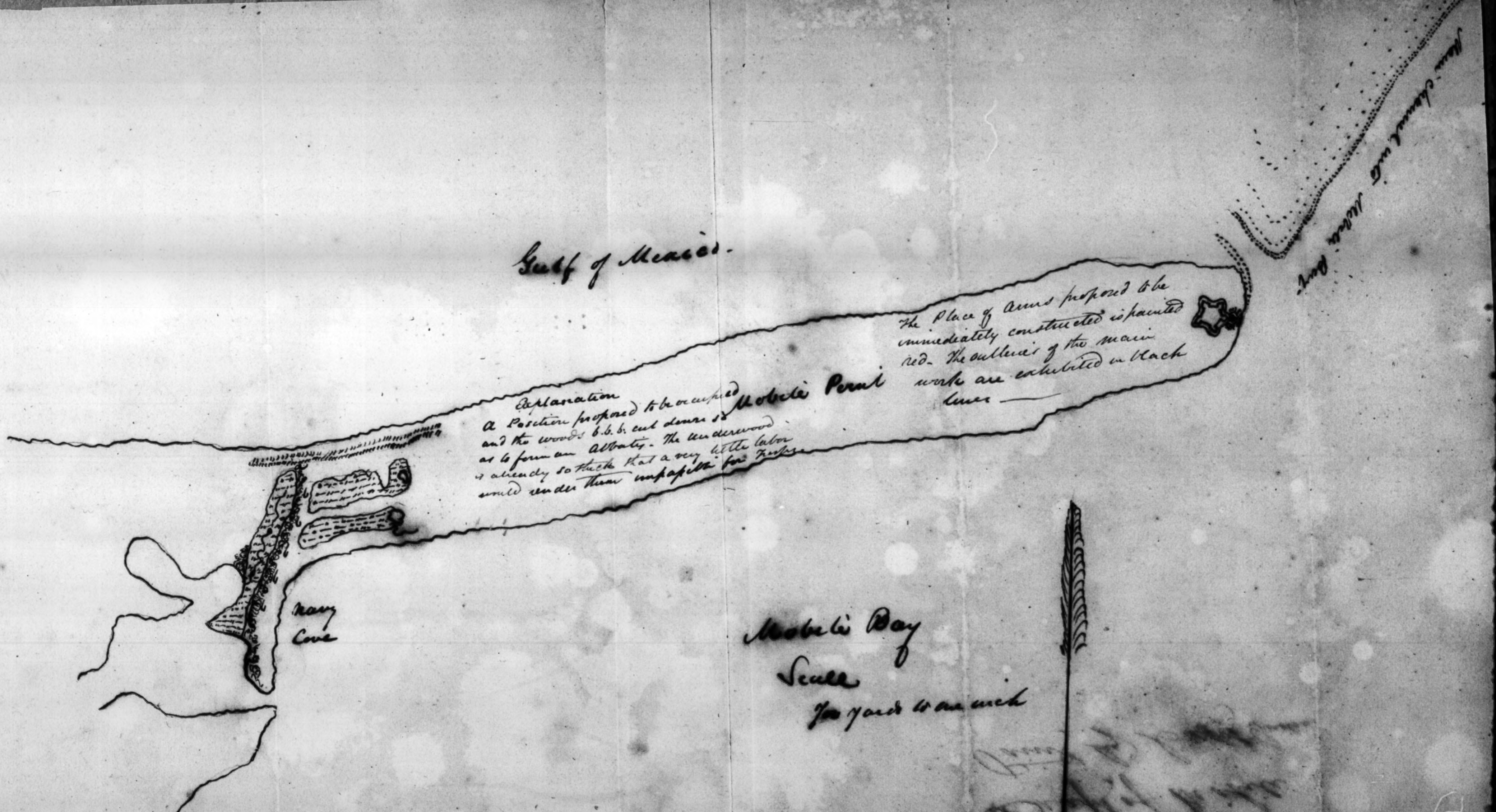
Gulf of Mexico
Explanation
A Position proposed to be occupied and the woods b.b.b. cut down so as to form an Abbatis. The underwood is already so thick that a very little labor would render them impassable for Troops
Mobile Point
The Place of Arms proposed to be immediately constructed is painted red. The outlines of the main work are exhibited in black lines
Navy Cove
Mobile Bay
Scale
Two yards to an inch

Draft of Mobile
Point by Capt Gordon

Confidential— I thought it a duty I owed to Mr Munroe
to put him on his guard as it respected Crawford-
I wrote him ~~[illegible]~~ that I was informed on Sun-
=day, that Mr Wm H Crawford had written a letter to
Mr Clay the object of which was to form a combina-
=tion and opposition against Mr Munroes reelection
that I could vouch for the veracity of my confiden-
=tial informant— but from whom my informa-
=tion was obtained his informant (I need not,
(you recollect you gave me no name) ~~told~~ told me that
my informant stated to me was, that his informa-
=tion was of high character, & bordering on the
united States— when I reached Washington this
thing was spoken of in confidential circles
on my arrival & the city amongst the num
=ber of my friends Genl Swift waited upon me
with his usual friendship & frankness, I was
happy to see him, for as you know I had the
most exalted opinion of him— a few evenings
after Genl Swift called to see me again & spent
the evening, in the course of the evening he asked
to have some private conversation with me
I therefore went to my bed room— as soon as we
were alone, he introduced the subject of Mr Wm
H Crawfords letter to Clay, and observed that he
felt much interested in knowing who was my in
=formant, and if I would disclose it to him in the
strictest con

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=confidence I would lay him under obligations
Knowing the confidence you had in Genl Swift=
having equal confidence in him my self, I
pending from his Duel that he was mate=
=rially interested to know, under the strictest confi=
dence I gave him you or my informant the
Genl denied & observed (there I will agree you told me)
he has not treated me generously - but it is true
I said the letter & read it - I unhesitatingly replied, Sir
you are not to charge my informant with the
ungenerous treatment, but at the same time
that I have informed you & now repeat it that
my informant gave me no name from whom
he derived his information - but told me it was
from a gentleman of high standing & respectability
& if any person is to blame for speaking of it,
it is me. The Genl then said it is me, I saw
& read the letter but on Mr Crawford's hearing
had buried the Hatchet, he hoped it would not
be disinterred unless some ground for the same pur=
=pose could be effected by it. I told him I had ha=
=ried to Mr Munroe that Mr Crawford had
written such a letter, I had stated it to some
others, but as he had requested it, I should not
bring it before the public unless I thought I
could effect some public good by it. Here for
the present the conversation ended, and the
Genl left me, a day or two after I waited on the
President, during my stay at Washington, & produced the
letter, & told me, that he had a conver=
=sation with Mr Crawford on that subject and that
he had denied positively ever writing such a letter

and that he ~~[illegible]~~ saturated as he was, holding
an office under Mr Monroe must be a Villain
who would attempt to form a combination to
defeat his election — I looked steadily at Mr Ingersoll
& replied, say to Mr Crawford I know me that he
is a Villain, and that he dare not put his pen to paper
and sign his name to the declaration that he never
wrote such a letter to Mr Clay, if he does say to them
from me, if I do not prove it upon him, I will
apologize to him in every gazzett in the Union
he replied, you rest upon Genl Jackson to prove this,
he is careful when it comes to the test, he does
not deceive you — that he does not —
I replied on my honour & sincerity I
was ready to risk my life, who was his second & as he
he told me he was a man of high standing & as I did not
know, but happening was out of the question
to say from me to Mr Crawford that he was
the very Villain he had described himself to
be, that I had such confidence in my own for-
tune that I supposed, that Mr C. durst not put
his pen to paper & deny the charge & sign it, as he
did I pledged myself to prove the fact upon
him, & if I failed, I pledged myself to apologize
to him in every gazette in the Union — There being
the precedents, I went to the Sec of War — there being
alone, the conversation turned on the subject, Mr
Calhoun stated that Mr Crawford denied having said
a Villain — I replied to him in the same way I had to

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Mr Munroe, requesting the Sec of War to give Mr
Crawford the information of my declarations—
The night following Genl Swift waited upon me
& asked to have some private conversation with
me, he introduced the subject of the letter &
said he had waited upon me to have some
conversation, fearing that I had not fully
comprehended him—I replied I could not mistake
him, that I understood him to say that he was
your informant, that it was true, that he had
seen & read the letter—The Genl replied that was
true, but I had not taken up a proper idea of
the tenor of that letter, that it was merely a letter
of introduction from Mr Crawford to Mr Clay
Gentleman from North Carolina & Mr Clay
and there was nothing else contained in it—
Genl Swift observed, that he had
understood it was so, and observed
further that it was strange that a mere letter of introduction
could induce you & the heads of Departments—and if you
& the next President took that ground—
are the informant of my confidential friend
to me for the worst purposes then
used of the letter as you now say was a mere
letter of introduction, my friend stood to me
that his informant observed to him, that this
letter from Mr. C. to Clay was the first evidence
to him, that Mr Crawford was one of

X The greatest Villaens & Rascols That ever disgraced
human noture, that holding an office under Mr
Munroe & intriguing against him was the
highest evidence of his commitment & bos-
-tility. Gen. Lee left Baltimore for at least a minute
without replying - & when he broke silence asked
me if there was no way to bring about a re
=conciliation between Mr Crawford and
myself - I told him there was none, that I
knew him to be a Villain - that I had made it
a rule through life never to take a Rascal by
the hand knowing him to be such - that I
never gave my hand where my heart could
not go - believing as I did of Mr Crawford I
never would take him by the hand, that I did
not know who was the informant of my compli
-ment but if Mr Crawford would deny
the fact of writing the letter the object of which
was to form a combination against Mr. M.
election - that if I did not prove it upon him
I would apologize to him in every gazette
we possess. Shortly after this the vote was taken in
the house of Representatives on the Seminole
question, I had [illegible] money. Preparing instructions
to Viper Baltimore Philadelphia, Newyork
& Boston, intending to go for or west [illegible]
of. I found the vote of the house of Representatives
put an end to a further investigation on the
Seminole, I sent for a member of the committee
on the Senate who informed me that the com
=mittee

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in the Senate would not stir the thing as he be-
=lieved any Justification — I prepared to proceed
to the Eastward — when I returned to Baltimore
on the Sunday evening before the rise of Congress
I met the Report of the Seminole, I was engaged
to dine with the citizens on Monday at 8
oclock in the evening. I took the stage for the
city and reached there the next morning early
after three — where I was informed that the re-
=port of the committee was written by Mr
Crawford, which I verily believe, and that
after I had left the city for the Eastward Gen
Jarrett & Mr Crawford had been very inti-
=mate often together, and are the most frien
=dly footing — When I left the City Genl J.
was to have taken us in a few days &c The
information of these two Gentlemen is
being frequently together, is from undoub
=ted authority — but this information alone would have
created no disreputable opinion of the Gen
but his account of being your enemy having read
the letter I believe it was true and then attempting
to say it was a forgery — I entirely [illegible] from
=ted with the intimacy — [illegible] as well as a number of
[illegible] the United States [illegible] respectable men
to form an unfavourable opinion of his
=ing [illegible] entitled confidence in him, as
a man of honor & probity — I formed the reason
=ers that you, at first must be [illegible] your
[illegible] told that on another occasion he has applied
Epithets to you scarcely fit for

Andrew Jackson

References and Remarks.

a. Batteries, at each of which is stationed a Guard. One of which (near the mouth of Bridge Creek) I had a sufficiently close view to ascertain that there were only three Guns mounted in it, apparently 18 pr^s. many of the Pickets were fallen down, and the whole in such a general state of dilapidation as not to be capable of offering much resistance against the Bayonet although closed and secured by Gates in the Rear.

b. Dismantled Battery — unoccupied. —

c. Batteries on the "Lines" with a guard stationed at the one on the extreme West end on Ferry Creek.

d. Magazine, surrounded with a stone Wall, it is not now however a principal depot, most of the ammunition &c. having recently been removed to the Fort. —

E Stone Barracks, surrounded by Walls, without loop-holes, and in appearance capable of receiving 1500 Men. That at the South end of the Town contains the Prison — It has suffered much from time and neglect, the back Wall is in part fallen down and removed, and the doors of what was formerly the front Wall of the Rooms, stopped up with loose stones, easy to be displaced and thereby afford an entrance — The top of the Wall is covered with pieces of Broken Glass.

g. A large Stone Church.

h. Guard House and Custom House adjoining —

Represents Marsh—
The private Buildings in the Town are principally
of Stone.—
Fort St. Marks is a regular fortification with four
Bastions &c. its Base to the East washed by the tide—it
is built of the Stone peculiar to that place, being a concre-
tion of small Sea Shells and remarkable for the slight
impression made upon it by Cannon Shot— The walls
are about 30 feet in height, surrounded by a ditch 12
feet deep, making the entire height of the Wall from
the bottom of the ditch upwards of 40 feet— The ditch is
about 35 feet wide, dry at present, but into which the
tide can probably be admitted to the depth of 6 feet—
Of the interiour of the Fort I could obtain but little
satisfactory information, it was however said to con-
-tain Bomb-proofs sufficient for the security of
600 Men— From the Fort extends West, an entrenched
"line" terminated by a strong Battery on Ferry Creek,
exclusive of which there are two other Batteries on the
"lines": all of which however are open and exposed in the
Rear— The Parapet or Breast work is of Logs and
is about seven
feet in height fronted by a ditch 30 feet wide and
Seven feet deep, inside of which is a Row of Pickets
of the same height as the ditch is in depth. The tide
flows into the ditch but not to any considerable
depth— The Breast-work is in many places

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fallen down — that part of it between the Town Gate and the
Fort is undergoing a repair — this ditch terminates at
the foot of the Glacis opposite the North West Bastion
of the Fort, across which runs a strong Row of
Palisades to the ditch of the Fort.

"Ferry Creek" — is from 50 to 100 yds. wide with a marsh
between it and the woods, crossing which are two Causeways for foot passengers at the points marked "Ferry"
on the plan — it is not known to me whether they are
strait or crooked — Above the Town the Creek expands
into a lagoon with small marshy Islands & leads about
five Miles farther in the country — it is deep and fordable nowhere below the Road leading to Mocheva.

"Bridge Creek" is an inconsiderable stream and is
fordable any where after it leaves the marsh —
The only Road into the Town is that from the
South which crosses the "lines" by a Bridge over
the ditch at the Town Gate. — The land in approaching the Town presents an uniformly level
appearance, of the same height as the Site of the
Town and Fortifications, and marked by no perceptible
differences of elevation — The Soil is a light sand mixed
with Shells near the Margin of the Marsh. —

25865

"North River" has its source 25 miles in the country.
The entrance into South River at the lower end of St.
Anastatia Island (20 miles distant from Augustine)
will admit Vessells drawing from 6 to 7 feet water — Ves-
=sells frequently come to the Town through this passage
the navigation being very good.

The Size of the Batteries and Fort is not propor-
=tioned to the Scale on which the plan is drafted (al-
=though the proper distances have been observed through-
out) attention being paid only to mark correctly their
several positions. The Sketch is not made from
actual measurement but from observation and the
best information I could collect — Although I was able
to fix the Sites of the different Work &c. tolerably
correct, yet the extreme caution of the Spaniards in
not permitting Strangers to enter their Forts prevented
me from examing them as I wished.

Dan: C. Birch
A.D.Camp.

Note: There is a small Guard stationed at the
Look-out-House —

CENSUS

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY,

TAKEN IN 1816.

COUNTIES.	White Males above 21 years.	White Males under 21 years.	White Females above 21 years.	White Females under 21 years.	TOTAL OF WHITES.	Free People of Colour.	TOTAL OF SLAVES.	TOTAL OF INHABITANTS
Adams, - - - -	1022	973	635	978	3608	129	6394	10131
Jefferson, - - -	540	807	439	762	2548		2358	4906
Claiborne, - - -	372	543	308	499	1716	23	1790	3529
Wilkinson, - -	738	946	515	1019	3218	2	4057	7277
Amite, - - - -	715	1096	526	1028	3365	19	1694	5078
Warren, - - -	181	254	140	224	799	14	768	1583
Franklin, - - -	345	547	264	539	1695	4	1013	2712
Wayne, - - -					1566	1	517	2084
Baldwin, - - -					411	43	709	1163
Marion, - - -	242	311	176	286	1015		686	1701
Clarke, - - - -					2763	16	1338	4117
Pike, - - - -	397	697	346	598	2078	1	539	2618
Green, - - - -	249				996		729	1725
Monroe, - - -	821	1216	520	1036	3593	72	1603	5268
Jackson, - - -	176	195	119	224	714	42	255	1011
Washington, - -					1888		671	2559
Hancock, - - -					667		333	1000
Madison, - - -					10000		4200	14200
Mobile, - - - -					867		433	1300
Lawrence, - - -					1367		417	1784

25866

A Statement in Reply to the
Charges perfred againt me by Captain Riley ob Martin,
Charge 1.st unofficerlike Conduct, Specification in Creating and
promoting a Riot, which Specification is not a fact, I am
Convinced it was a plan designed to Effect my Ruin that led
to the fray betwen Lieutenant Riley & myself, a short time
previous to the meeting of the officers, I was informed by a
Citizen, that an officer had Said to him while Capt. Ramsey
Commands, the Soldiers will be permited to Steal from the Citizen
this information wounded my feelings, Some time in the Evening
I remarked that some Officer had made the above Assertion &
Whoever he might be, was an ungenrious Scoundral, Lieut
Riley who was near me at this time Started up, Saying
by God I said So, when I Commited my Self, in Repeating
the word Scoundral instead of ordering him in arrest, he then
Said you are a Damn liar upon which I Struck at him & he
at me, Captain Martin here taking advantage of an Opertu-
nity which he had diligently Sought, Said in a loud voice
I arest you both, we were then Seperated, then Riley and
Martin Retired to the Fort, Reflecting on my Situation I Retired
to my Quarters in much distress of mind, and wrote the
Instructions for Capt Martin to take with him Next Morning
8.rd Inst. but next Morning Martin Sent to me by the Adjt
an Order to gave up my Sword, and Confine myself to the
limmits of the Garrison I Refused & Sent word to Martin,
I Should not Submit to any further arrest, but that he
Martin, Could make any Statement of my Conduct he

might Deem Necessary when he arived at his Quarters, Martin having been informed of this Called at my Quarters & beged me to walk with him to his, when he advised me in a very friendly manner to Submit to the arrest, as he (to use his own expression) wished only to Clear his Shirts pledging himself at the same time by Sacred ties as can bind man to man, which pledge cannot be devulged, that he would Return my Sword in a half an hour, as my Service could not be Dispensed with, after this pledge I Submitted to the arrest and Sent him my Sword, but great God what was my astonishment, when I applied to him for the fulfillment of his word, those Sacredly pledge to Receive for answer that he was about to order my Company down the River and would Continue me under an arrest I was advised by some of the Officers to Assume the Command as Martin had forfeited So Sacred a promise, I observed if the Officers would obey my orders, I would do so, and Sent Martin word, I was about to Assume the Command, Martin then threatened Treason to the Officers when they hesitated & left me alone, I was then threatened to be Confined Ironed and Received much abuse,

I declare on the Honor of an officer the above is a true Statement

Thos Ramsey
Captn Rifle Regt

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25868

Orders

Copy of Cols Hamiltons in part

Capt Martin & Lt Calhoun having serfeu Charges against eachother of a nature requiring their arest, Brevet Major Morgan will place them in arrest. so Soon as the public Service will allow of it, ——

I do Certify on Honor the above is a true Copy of Cols Hamiltons order, so far as Relates to the Charges of Capt Martin and Lieut Calhoun, —— —— —— Jos Ramsey

Capt 1st Rifle Regt

25869

The very flattering manner, which the citizens of T. H. S. S. Ste Genevieve, through you have welcomed my arrival to this place, deserves a return of my warmest thanks—

In every Season, through the late war, in which duty called for my exertions, I was pleased to see crowned those exertions with success, and none has shed forth from one to the great Disposer of events more fervent gratulations, than the success of our arms at Neworleans—Heroic, what a few Brave Men can do, when favoured by the Smiles of heaven—

When the tomahawk of the Savage was poised and your frontiers was drenched in blood by the Cow hawk of the ruthless Savage—my feelings were those of humanity, my duty as a man and as a citizen called for my exertions to save a bleeding country, the feelings of my fellow citizens responded to mine & of my Colly, the rushed to arms, the helpless were saved from the Savage Tomahawk, & we have met with the best reward, the affections of a grateful country.

I beg through you to make the same to the good citizens of—

25874

To the Inhabitants of St Stephens & beg
leave to recommend them kind wishes
for my happiness & welfare

Freeman Lee

1816

Colberts Ferry

now five days since we talk
together which I told you that we
the Indians had our own way. but
I fine a man who can write
you told me that you would send
a talk to the creek Indian and the
cherokees, and I told you that I would
send you awad when I gene the
outher nation notice. this I write you
at Gen Colberts ferry

Sam dis 27 Feb 1816

Majr Gen A Jackson

Tishomingo

25875

25876

From Teshuamingo

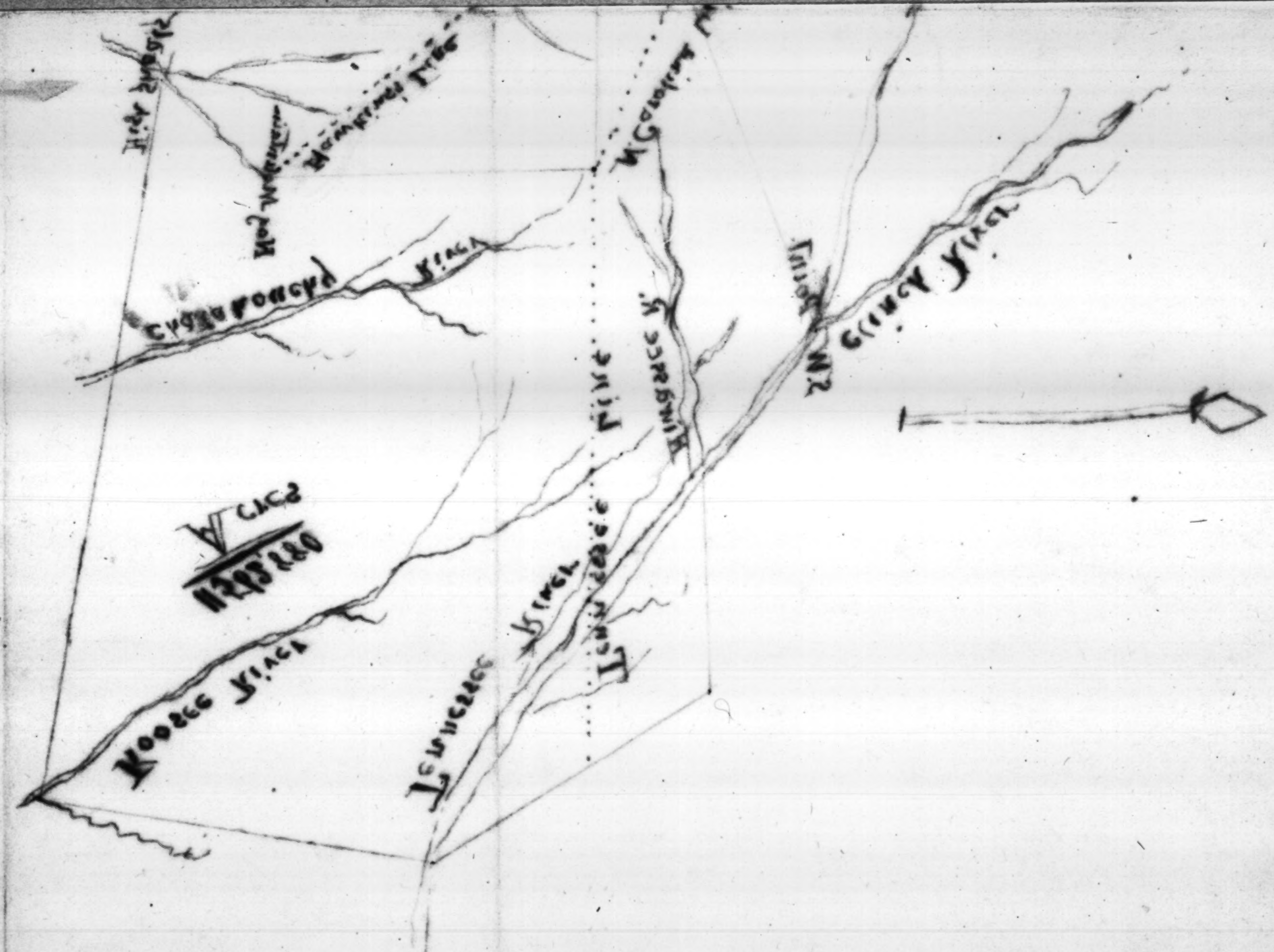
1816

Major Genl A. Jackson

Nashville

From Tachenango
Indian Chief

Survey of
the Cherokee boundaries
drawn by Dr. Wm Meriwether
of Georgia



Sir

If it can be accepted to take effect on the 21st of March next it will be an accommodation, as I shall be kept on duty until that time

I have the honor to be with respect your el & st

J Medd del Maj Eg
RA

Col R Butler
Adj L Genl

25879

Colo. A. Butler

Asst. Genl

Principal Chiefs.

Path Killer
Footchallee
Tauquittee, or Gylers
Dick Justice
Lowrallush
Big Bear
Chulio
Quiloskee or Bighalf Breed
Fushegee, Te. Tee or long Fellow
The Bark of Chota
Sharpe Fellow
Bark of Highlower
Kon. Tes. ke. nos. kee or Speaker
Chulio Creek Interpreter
The Lucks
Mc. Lemore
Wau. bau. ba
Utchatu of Nut Town
Two Killer
Usa. na. lee
The mouse
Cunahee Dick
Pelagate. hee of Chilhowee
Standing Turkey of Buffaloe Town
Breuder of Tellassee
Ne. ka. lee
Nelle Carrier. of the Mountains
Nelle Carrier of the Valley Towns
Chick sa. lee of Broom Town.
Parched Corn flour.
Capt. Shoe Boots

25880

Colonel R. Brown
George Lowrey
Major Walker
Major Ridge
Ens. Lis. Keel
Crawling Snake
Capt. Charles Hicks
Jno. Lolley
Jn°. Walls
Willis a
Capt-Mc. Intosh
The Mink
Fleeing Rabbit
Kate Shee
Killechulee
Bigg Sabbin
Cheerful Water
Tom Pellit
Major A. Saunders.
White Mankiller
Lower Town
Young Chief

25881

A list of Cherokee
Chiefs —

Friends & Brothers

We met you the other day in full council. Before we broke up, you told us you were desirous to do justice to your brothers on the Arkansas: — We adjourned to let the chiefs of this nation, and the delegation from the Arkansas, whom you had promised to invite to your councils, arange the business in a just & friendly manner. — We told you then, that that was the way you ought to do; — that was the road to friendship; — but if you could not do it, your Father the President, as the friend of both parties, must arange it, & we were bound, and would carry his promise into compleat effect.

F. & B.

We have been told that threats have been made, and even the deputy from the Arkansas (Capt. Rodgers) when in council with you had been threaten=ed & insulted; — that other insults have been offered; and even (as we are told) Capt. Chisholm was threatned while sitting with the U. S. Comonipioners. Let such conduct cease; — for woe be to that man, that again attempts such conduct, and woe to this nation if they permit blood to flow on this

occasion when every man is asked to speak freely & says as he chooses. Let it be remembered, that your father, the President, who never lies, has said to you, the fool has his choice as well as the wise; the poor is as free as the rich.

J. 413.

When we talk with you & your chiefs in council & out of council, they say your brothers on the Arkansas shall have justice, that they are your friends, your people & your brothers; but we find that when they make the most just propositions, it is not agreed to by your council. — We know they are generous: we have seen them converse with, & explain to Major Hicks & Mr. Adair, two members of your committee, chosen, as we understand, by your nation, to meet & confer with the Arkansas delegation; — when we told them we would, and did send to your council the following propositions, which we know are fair to both parties, & liberal from the United States. They are these.

[See the propositions, herewith, marked]

J. & B.

Can any person of this nation say that these terms do not hold out justice, peace & good will to all; — who can object to it; — who does object to it! — none except those who have become wealthy; — who have seated themselves on public roads & at ferries. — do those ferries benefit the nation at large, or only individuals? the answer is individuals only. Is then the interest of all your poor, — your national existence, and the name of the Cherokees to be drowned in the interest of those few individuals, who are offered the choice to remain where they now are, or if they do not choose to do that, to pay them a fair price for their improvements, or give them other improvements of equal value, in bounds left for this part of the nation; — and for which your father the P. has agreed to pay. Here is justice offered to those few who are interested — we ask then, is the justice due to your brothers on the Arkansas, which you have acknowledged & promised, and the best interests of the whole nation to be sacrificed to the interests of a few. who, we are told, will neither

take reservations where they live, nor exchange their lands for others. — They say they cannot leave their homes, nor will they come under the laws of the United States. — Is this such a talk you ought to give to your father the President of the United States; — who, for twenty four years, has been using his best endeavors to promote your interests, and to bring you into a state of civilization, and full membership with his own great family. We hope you will give to every part of the President's talk, full consideration, and we wish you to agree with your brothers on the Arkansas, what part of the lands you will surrender to them. — If you cannot agree, we will on tomorrow, in full council, commence the negotiation with the Arkansas Chiefs & deputies, to which you are all invited: — nothing has been done in secret; — nothing will be done in secret; — all things will be done in open council.

25884

Clue a Sugar

3425
19.75
14.50
3425

3425